THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

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Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Athan B. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. W. Scott,

(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chesnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Just in Season!

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street.

JACOBS & BRO.,
Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

The Old County

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and no doubt many a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliged to have their names entered upon the county dockets. But look at the change. It is a pleasure now to call there and buy goods of SAMSON at such astonishingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.

He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear; with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Violins, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. Call soon, and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.—*That's the spot!*

Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes by his change of location not only to retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.

An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for $1,25! M. SAMSON.

April 16, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 16.

CARPET SACKS, Whips, &c., in endless variety, at J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

The Famous Greeley Letter.

The famous letter of HORACE GREELEY to Senator SEWARD, published in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, presents a most painful picture of the political spoils-hunter, which may not be without its lesson. That letter, dissolving a partnership originated and followed up with a solve view to the enjoyment of "the cohesive power of public plunder," proves the writer to be a sordid hankerer after corruption, who, failing to gain that for which he most eagerly greeds, was ready to sacrifice, just like the incorruptible FORNEY the friend and protector of years, who had done him "acts of valued kindness." This singular document commences with a moan and ends with a groan.—It recounts the struggle of the spoilsman, his aspirations and defeats. It details, without stint, filthy and frequent instances of personal abasement, and, at every turn, sorrows and complains because Mr. Seward did not help his tool to places of profit where plunder was plenty.

Mr. Greeley, it appears, commenced his career in 1837 at Albany, on a salary of one thousand dollars. His work was that of the political scullion, but "he loved it and did it well." His paymaster becomming a Governor, the philosopher dreamed of the spoils. But, although offices worth from $3,000 to $20,000 per year were being dispensed, he was not thought of by his master.—On this point the incorruptible Horace says:—

I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary.

Hope deferred is said to make the heart sick; but, in this case, it would seem that our political Barkis was "willin'" to go still further. The Harrison campaign found him at his post, as hungry as ever, but "improved" in "position." The condition of affairs at its close can be best given in Greeley's own words:—

Now came the great scramble of *the swell mob of coon minstrels and cider suckers at Washington*—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this city; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward Gen. Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New York.

Now, that is modest, as well as mournful and affecting. The "swell mob" reference is, moreover, unique; and, as an evidence of Greeley's appreciation of the masses, may prove profitable to the "swell mob" of "railsplitters" in whose welfare Greeley now takes such deep interest, and whose efforts, hereafter, he may be as ready to contemn. Though kept from the crib, for the possession of which he so madly yearned, the pleasures of hope still solaced his soul. He started the *Tribune*. He didn't ask for pecuniary assistance, and, except "a loan by piecemeal of $1000" he didn't get any. And here follows another moan:—

When the Whig party under your rule had offices to give, my name was never thought of; but when in '42-3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State Printer. When we came again to have a State Printer to *elect* as well as nominate, the place went to Weed, as it ought.

Truly the path to office was rough and rugged and uncertain, in Greeley's case, and yet he followed it with a pertinacity which was as remarkable as it was undeviating. It did not stop, even, after Seward "humiliated" him by a decision in a libel case—the first and only time that his idol "over publicly recognized his existence." In point of fact, Greeley bowed in submission when he was read out of the party," finding, at last, a place whereon to lay his head at the National Capital. He thus relates his sad, eventful history as a Congressman:

"Let me speak of the late canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days merely to enable Jim Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would have liked to be put forward for any place. But James W. White (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started by name for Congress, and Brooks' packed delegation thought I could help him through; so I was put on behind him."

This ninety days' service appears to have filled him with magnanimity and blissful anticipations. In 1854, his lust for plunder took a new shape.—We again quote:

"But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them."

Having found his eagerness unprofitable, the philosopher determined to take another tack. He was anxious, but like Heap, "amble." His position is thus pictured:

"I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should be run for Governor. I sometimes indicated Patterson; I never hinted at my own name. But by and by Weed came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support me for Governor.

"It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At length I was nettled by his language—well intended, but *very* cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, 'Well, then, make Patterson, Governor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance; and we can see whether I am really so odious.'"

He was not nominated for either office, and to add to his grief, Raymond, his bitter foe, was selected for the latter post. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. He concluded "to glide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as speedily as possible, to join his family in Europe and to stay there quite a time—long enough to cool his fevered brain and renovate his overtasked energies." He ends his sorrowful recital by intinating that hereafter he will take "such course" as he thinks "best" for himself.

Greeley's letter, and the editorial which accompanies it, are beyond question among the most painful evidences of indecent lust for public place and public plunder that this age has yet produced. One strain of complaint prevades both, and that complaint has its origin in the unwillingness of William H. Seward to gratify the corrupt cravings and sordid desires of Mr. Greeley. Its only parallel is found in the case of the bottlewasher of the Republican House of Representatives, who, because Mr. Buchanan would not elevate him as Greeley wished to be elevated, turned upon the friend who had served him and the party which has fostered him, to enjoy the reward which his treachery brought. It is natural that Greeley should sympathize with his *confrere*, and that decent men should turn from both with loathing. But it is a deep disgrace that the newspaper profession should present such instances of venality, ingratitude, and shamelessness.—*Pennsylvanian, June 15th.*

"Honest Old Abe's Qualifications for the Presidency."

We have been looking over the *Examiner* of last week, and compile the following among the reasons which our handsome friend, who does up the editorials for that paper, sets forth why "Honest Old Abe" should be elected President of the United States:

1st. Because "Old Abe" and his partner, Tom Hanks, split 3,000 rails in one year.—That is at the rate of nearly nine a day. Well, we have many hard fisted farmers in Lancaster County who split more than that number per diem, and yet do not claim the Presidency.

2d. Because he has managed a flatboat on the Ohio River, and tells some rich anecdotes of his experience in the business.

3d. Because he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, but "never smelt powder."

4th. Because he is a *handsome* man, *vide* his portrait in the Lancaster Union and Harper's Weekly.

5th. Because he stands six feet four in his stockings

6th. Because he is as simple as a child.

7th. Because he never swore but once in his life, and then he said, "damn 'em—they shan't do it." He had reference, we presume, to some action of those benighted Democrats, from that portion of Illinois called Egypt, in the Legislature.

8th. Because he loves a good dinner.

9th. Because, like a dutiful husband, when he heard of his nomination, he went down and told the "little woman at our house."

Because he has a wife and three children. John does not tell us whether they will "all be Presidents." "Old Abe" will be apt, however, to follow the example of a whilom illustrious Chief Magistrate of our own State, and permit no one but "daddy and mammy" to wear the Presidential robes.

These are the chief recommendations thus far of "Honest Old Abe" for the Presidency, as furnished by his adherents. Should any others be brought to light, we shall cheerfully furnish our readers with the benefit of them.—*Lancaster Intel.*

Lincoln and Hamlin—A Wet Blanket.

The enthusiasm will not up—the people will not shout—in 1860. Such is the sad conclusion of the Abolition leaders as they see the cold indifference with which the nominations are received.

The Germans find that they are to be forced, willing or unwilling, to support a Know Nothing for President, although they had proclaimed their choice to be Seward, and had demanded his nomination as the price of their allegiance. The Chase men feel that their candidate was slaughtered in the house of his friends—that even Ohio would not support his pretensions.—The friends of Seward feel that an 'irrepressible conflict' against their favorite has brought him to the ground by the thrust of a 'base marauding lance.' The prestige of victory is not with the opposition—they have no heart for the work, no stomach for the fight. Their nomination fell like a wet blanket upon the most ardent of the opposition.

Noble Sentiment.—Daniel Webster penned the following sentiment:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work on mortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten through all eternity."

☞ Scarlet, silk and velvet, have put out the kitchen fire.

☞ Let well enough alone.

☞ Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Democratic National Convention.

FRONT ST. THEATRE, BALTIMORE.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock, by the President, Gen. Caleb Cushing.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Schwartz, who implored the wisdom and counsel of the Lord in directing those assembled this morning in all their actions, and implored the direction of our Heavenly Father in the choice of an upright and proper person to fill the position of Chief Magistrate of this Union.

The President stated that before proceeding to the order of business, he would remark that the crowd on the floor was much less than heretofore, and he would request that those who were on the floor, not members, would stand back and leave a clear avenue behind the members of the Convention. There were officers present to enforce this request, but he hoped the good sense of the crowd would suggest to them the propriety of keeping back.

Gen. Cushing then went on to state the exact question before the house, which was, "shall the main question be now put." He directed the Secretary to read the resolutions attached to the several reports of the committee, which was done; the utmost quiet prevailed during the reading.

During the reading of the majority report, Mr. Krum rose to a privileged question. In the hurry of making up the reports there were errors in several of the names, and he desired that the proper corrections should be made, which request was granted.

Mr. Stevens also obtained leave to make a correction in his series of resolutions, which was the insertion of the first resolution of the majority between the eighth and ninth resolutions attached to the report.

The President stated that he had been informed that there were corrections to be made in the resolutions of Mr. Gittings, and as soon as those resolutions were read he would call on the gentleman from Maryland to make the necessary corrections.

Mr. Gittings then withdrew his resolutions.

Mr. Krum desired that the corrected list of the names of the Mississippi delegation be now read, and after they were read he would ask the privilege of making a few remarks.

The names were read.

Mr. Krum asked leave to file a paper, giving his reasons for making the report he had prepared. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, stated that if the chair recognized him he would proceed.

The Chair—The chair recognizes the gentleman and he is at liberty to proceed.

Mr. Krum resumed that he desired to place before the convention his views briefly, in relation to a few points in connection with the majority report of the committee on credentials. The gentleman then proceeded to read from a somewhat lengthy printed communication from the committee.

The following is the review of the minority report of the committee on credentials, as read by Mr. Krum:

It will be observed that the majority report contains only the *conclusions* and *recommendations* of the Committee.—This is the usual course. Committees are the chosen organs for investigation of deliberative bodies. Their reports are confided in, and unless assailed, stand unquestioned. In the matter now before the convention, the report of the committee is assailed by a minority report, (signed by I. J. Stevens and eight others,) and a statement of certain premises and labored argument have been presented by the minority of the committee, to support the conclusions of this minority.

The statements contained in this Minority Report, on which the main argument of these gentlemen is founded, are for the most part, naked assumptions, not established by any evidence before the Committee, and depend entirely for their verity upon the mere *ipse dixit* of the gentlemen who make them.

The task of exposing the misstatements contained in this Minority Report is an easy one, and it will be done in terse but unmistakable language.—In the brief space of fifteen minutes the most salient points can only be noticed. If the facts *assumed* by these gentlemen have no foundation, as a matter of course their argument based upon them falls to the ground. Now to the work:

First, It is assorted that the withdrawal from this Convention of certain Delegates, *was not a resignation;* that *the vacancies referred to* (in the resolution of this convention,) *had reference to the contingency of vacancies at the time of reassembling, &c., i. e.* prospective vacancies! A bolder absurdity was never uttered. Now what was the subject matter of which the Committee had jurisdiction? Was it not the "*Credentials of all persons claiming seats, &c., made vacant by the Secession of Delegates at Charleston!*"

This Convention decided for itself whether *vacancies* had occurred. The Democracy of the States, affected by such withdrawal, in every instance, by appointing Delegates anew, virtually admitted that vacancies had occurred. The claimants who appeared before your committee, by accepting a new appointment admitted the fact, and the gentlemen of the minority stultify their own statement by acting on these very cases.

If there were no *vacancies* by secession, there was nothing for the committee to do in respect to such cases. Out upon such nonsense!

Secondly, in attempting to show the inconsistency of the majority report, these gentlemen state that delegates were recommended to seats who had not been re-appointed or re-accredited to Baltimore after their secession at Charleston!

To this a flat denial is given. This denial is based upon the evidence that was before the Committee. In every case, to wit: in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the parties admitted to seats by the Majority Report had been severally elected, appointed or re-accredited in form, *since* the adjournment at Charleston. Of this fact, (if the evidence is reliable,) successful contradiction is challenged.

The minority gentlemen again stultify themselves, for they show that re-elections took place in three States, but they strangely forgot to state the fact, (established before the committee,) that Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley were *reappointed* according to the rules of the Democracy of New Castle co., Delaware, and the Texas delegation were *directed* by the Executive Committee of that State to repair to Baltimore. It was in evidence before the committee that this was a customary mode in those States of making nominations and appointing delegates, &c. The committee considered it tantamount to a re-appointment.

But what of Mississippi? Is it not the boast of some of the Mississippi Delegation, that they have been re-appointed since their secession without opposition? If there has not been a new election, how comes it that delegates are here from Mississippi who were not at Charleston? The credentials of this delegation show upon their face that they were appointed by the Convention that sat on the 30th and 31st of May, 1860! The temerity of the gentlemen is without parallel. No *new* election in Mississippi.

ALABAMA.

The following are some reasons which influenced the decision of the majority of the committee in respect to the claimants from Alabama, of which L. P. Walker is chairman. He and his associates claim to have been appointed by a convention that sat on the 4th of June inst. Several of these were not *seceders* at Charleston. Mark this fact! But where were these delegates appointed on the 4th of June to go—to what convention? They were instructed by the convention that appointed them *to repair to Richmond and co-operate with the delegates of that convention.*

This is written upon the *face* of the credentials which were before your committee. It is true, a little lower down, in the same paper, they are "accredited" to this Convention!

Those gentlemen were considered by your Committee, for this and other reasons, as Delegates to the *Richmond* Convention and not to this. A roving commission!! Suppose their instructions had included Conventions of the Black Republicans at Chicago, and of the Mormons of Utah—would this Convention allow them seats after they had boxed the compass under such a roving commission? Your committee said No! and every true Democrat throughout the land will respond No!

ARKANSAS.

In the Arkansas case, the applicants for seats show no regularity of record. The seceders from Charleston having vacated their seats by the act of secession, the committee felt it their duty either to recommend to the Convention the exclusion of both sets of applicants on the score of irregularity, or to admit both; the two District Conventions that are alleged to have sustained the action of the seceders and to have accredited them to Baltimore, had, by their own admission, no power to act in the premises, and therefore their action does not entitle the applicants to seats in the convention. The opposing claimants were appointed by a convention called, upon notice, in the usual way by individuals not possessing an official character, and they are therefore, technically speaking, no more entitled than the others to seats; but the committee disregarding technicalities and not desiring to leave the Democracy of Arkansas unrepresented on this floor, decided to recommend that all the claimants be admitted to seats in the convention on the terms and condtions specified in their Report.

LOUISIANA.

In the Louisana case it is clearly demonstrated likewise, that according to strict usage neither of the delegations were entitled to be received by this convention. The seceders from Charleston did not present themselves before a new convention, fresh from the people, but the *old* convention which had adjourned *sine die*, (and therefore had by its own act and the usages of the party terminated its legal existence) was called together to endorse the action of the seceders.

That so called Convention had therefore no more right than any like number of individual Democrats to *assume* to act as the representatives of the Democracy of Louisiana. Their proceedings in any case were of no force or validity, and their action in re-accrediting the seceding Delegation to Baltimore was a gross usurpation of power on their part. On the other hand, the Delegation, whose admission has been recommended by the Committee, was appointed by a Convention assembled at Donaldsonville, composed of Delegates from twenty-one parishes, (including the city of New Orleans,) out of thirty-nine parishes in the State.

It is true that the call for the Democracy of the State to send Delegates to the Convention was made by individual Democrats and by two distinct Democratic clubs, but in as much as the State Executive Committee refused to call a new Convention, and thus appeal to the Democracy to endorse or condemn the action of their Delegates at Charleston who withdrew from the Convention, there was no other course to be pursued than for known and distinguished members of the party to issue the call, and for the Democracy to sustain it by the appointment of Delegates in accordance with such call.

An emergency had arisen, and inasmuch as the executive committee had refused to act, it seemed to the committee that there was no other course left to the Democracy of Louisiana, but to assemble in convention upon the spontaneous call of individuals Democrats.

GEORGIA.

The admission of both of the Delegations presenting themselves from Georgia, was recommended because the Committee believed that each of those Delegations represent the opinions and sentiments of a part of the Democrary of the State. The withdrawal from the Convention of a part of its members was occasioned, as the evidence before the Committee demonstrated, by a difference of construction between them and their associates upon certain points in the Democratic platform.

Two Conventions, each claiming to be the correct and only exponents of the Democratic sentiment of the State, were held, and each appointed a delegation to this Convention. The regularity of both of these Conventions was involved in doubt. At all events one does not seem more regular than the other.

After a full investigation of the facts in this case, the Committee, deeming it of the highest importance that the harmony of the party in Georgia required that both delegations should be admitted upon the floor of the Convention, with equal privileges, so recommended to the Convention in their report.

It is undeniable that the appointing power in both cases was composed of delegates fresh from the ranks of the Democracy, and in the opinion of the committee, the irregularities alleged in either case were not sufficient to justify the exclusion of either of the delegations.

The committee consisted of twenty-five members, and the majority report received the sanction of sixteen, as to the greater portion of it and the whole is approved by fifteen. The minority report is approved altogether by nine and but partially by one member.

Practically, then, the question is presented by the minority report, shall the statements and opinions of nine gentlemen outweigh and overbalance the statements and opinions of fifteen of equal respectability, touching the same matter?

Cries of "question," "question."

The question now before the convention was upon the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, as a whole.

The vote was then taken by States, with the following result:

States.	Ayes.	Nays.	
Maine,	2½	5½	
N. Hampshire,	½	4½	
Vermont,	1½	3½	
Massachusetts,	8	5	
Rhode Island,		4	
Connecticut,	2½	3½	
New York,		35	
New Jersey,	4	3	
Pennsylvania,	17	10	
Delaware,	3		
Maryland,	5½	2	½ refused to vote.
Virginia,	14	1	
North Carolina,	9	1	
South Carolina,			
Georgia,			
Florida,			
Alabama,			
Louisiana,			
Mississippi,			
Texas,			
Arkansas,	½	½	
Missouri,	5	4	
Tennessee,	10	1	1 refused to vote.
Kentucky,	10	2	
Ohio,		23	
Indiana,		13	
Illinois,		11	
Michigan,		6	
Wisconsin,		5	
Iowa,		4	
Minnesota,	1½	3½	
California,	4		
Oregon,	3		

The vote was announced by the Secretary as follows: ayes 104½, nays 150.

Evening Session.—The majority report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted, with the exception of the resolution in regard to the State of Georgia. In the latter the minority resolution was adopted. Thus nearly an equal number of anti-Douglas delegates were admitted with those for Douglas.

All but two of the Virginia delegates then withdrew from the Convention.—A majority of the North Carolina delegation followed, as did eight of ten from Tennessee. Eighteen out of twenty-four from Kentucky retired for consultation. One-half of the Maryland delegation went out. California and Oregon retired entire. Several of the Delaware delegates withdrew.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The body was called to order at 20 minutes after 10 o'clock by President Cushing.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, said after the withdrawal of his delegation last evening, they met, consulted, and hurried back to the hall, but were unable to gain the floor. The determination at present arrived at he would now state. Nine of the delegates of the Kentucky delegation remained in the convention, while ten withdraw. The reasons for the withdrawal of these ten are on the paper which he would now send to the Secretary to read. There were five of the delegates, the speaker among the number, who had determined to retain their seats, but would take no part in the proceedings until they found they could do so with honor.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, as one of the Kentucky delegation who remained in the Convention, rose to explain why he and his friends remained. He referred to the sectionalism now manifested in the North and South, and said he and his friends were determined to stand as a wall of fire between the two sections to save the Union.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, arose before the question be put, to announce to the convention the result of the deliberations of the Missouri delegation.

Gov. King wished to suggest to the gentleman, before he proceeded, that he give only the result of the deliberations of a portion of the delegation, as there were some here who were not desirous of retiring to consult upon any such purpose.

Mr. Clark resumed. He only desired to allude in his remarks to a portion of the delegation, as there were a number of them who did not design withdrawing from the Convention. He was, however, authorized to announce to this Convention, that two of the Missouri delegation did design withdrawing, both of whom were high minded and honorable gentlemen, who, he undoubtedly believe, would not have taken such a step except under a conviction that they were right in so doing. Whenever he found that the National Convention now assembled departed from the old and time honored usages of the Democratic party, he would retire, but till then, he did now feel at liberty to do so.

He had not as yet been of opinion that such had been the case, and therefore felt it his duty to remain, at least until that should transpire. With these remarks he would respectfully repeat, that two of the delegation, U. G. Corwin and W. J. W. McIlhany, would not withdraw.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, said he had last evening moved to proceed to ballot for President, and on that question had demanded the previous question, and the only matter before the Convention now was the ballot.

Gen. Cushing here rose amidst the utmost silence. He referred in a feeling manner to the entire action of the Convention. The delegations of more than half the States, either in whole or in part, had left the body, and he was compelled to look the true issue in the face. He came here the friend of no man or set of men, but determined to support the nominee whoever he might be. A deep sense of self-respect compelled him at this time to most respectfully resign the honor conferred upon him at Charleston, as President of the body, and retire to the floor and act with his colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation.

He was now sure he did not represent the feelings of a majority of the body, as now constituted, and he would therefore make room for some one else. In leaving the chair he would return thanks to the body for the many courtesies extended to him. He left his place with no ill feeling towards any one, but on the contrary he had the best of feeling for all present.

Gov. Todd, of Ohio, took the chair, when the entire convention rose to their feet and joined in one shout of applause continuing for some fifteen minutes.—It was with feelings of emotion that he assumed the temporary position of chairman of this convention, but when he informed the gentlemen that he had labored for twenty-five years with a Democratic banner in his hand, he felt sure he would be entitled to at least the respect of the convention. (Loud and prolonged applause.) If there were no other motion now before the house he would suggest that they proceed to express their wishes.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., took the floor for the purpose of announcing that a portion of the Massachusetts delegation desired to rotire.

The question was then put on the resolution to ballot for President, and it was adopted.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Secretary here announced the result of the first ballot as follows:

Whole vote cast,	190½
For Douglas,	173½
For Guthrie,	9
For Breckinridge,	5
For Seymour,	1
For Bocock,	1
For Wise,	½
For Dickinson,	½

FIRST BALLOT.

STATES.	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Wise.	Bocock.	Dickinson.	Guthrie.	Seymour.
Maine,	5½	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut,	3½	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York,	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey,	2½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	3	0	0	0	3	1
Maryland,	2½	0	0½	0	0	0	0
Virginia,	1½	0	0	1	0½	0	0
North Carolina,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama,	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0½	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri,	4½	0	0	0	0	1½	0
Tennessee,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	0	0	0	0	0	4½	0
Ohio,	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota,	2½	0½	0	0	0	1	0
Total,	173½	5	½	1	½	9	1

It will be seen that the States of Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, California, and Oregon, did not vote. Eleven members who remained on the floor declined voting.

Mr. Stansbury, of Maryland, withdrew his vote for Mr. Breckinridge, and declined voting for any one.

Mr. Church, of New York, offered a resolution to the effect that Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having received more than two-thirds of the votes of this body, in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, is now declared the choice of this Convention as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Church, of New York—Mr. President, I offer for the consideration of the Convention the following resolution—

Mr. Flournoy—I want to insist that we take at least another ballot before we pass any resolution, for we can make it stronger, a great deal.

Many Delegates—"Agreed," "agreed," "another ballot."

Mr. Church—Let me say to my friends

that he can make it just as strong as he pleases upon this resolution.

Cries of "read it," "read it."

The resolution was then read, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two-thirds of all the votes given in this Convention, he is hereby declared, in accordance with the rules governing this body and in accordance with the uniform custom and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President." [Loud applause.]

Another ballot was, however, demanded from all sides, and it was taken.

SECOND BALLOT.

	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Guthrie.
Maine,	7	0	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	10	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0
Connecticut,	3½	0½	0
New York,	35	0	0
New Jersey,	2½	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	7	2½
Maryland,	2½	0	0
Virginia,	3	0	0
North Carolina,	1	0	0
Alabama,	9	0	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0
Arkansas,	1½	0	0
Missouri,	4½	0	1½
Tennessee,	3	0	0
Kentucky,	3	0	1½
Ohio,	23	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0
Michigan,	6	0	0
Wisconsin,	5	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0
Minnesota,	4	0	0
	181½	7½	5½

Whole number of votes 194½; of which Mr. Douglas received 181½ votes.

Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, obtained the floor.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—Will the gentleman allow me to say a word before he proceeds?

Mr. Hoge--Certainly, with pleasure.

Mr. Clark—It is known to this Convention that at Charleston as well as here, I have never cast a vote for Stephen A. Douglas. I have taken my course at Charleston and here, in obedience to what I thought were the wishes of my constituents, although in that I may have been mistaken. I endeavored to place in nomination a gentleman agreeing in all particulars more fully, as I thought, with the wishes of Missouri than Mr. Douglas. I have never had any hostility towards Mr. Douglas, but have always regarded him—and have so announced in Congress and elsewhere—as a great and patriotic statesman. [Applause.] I should feel the interests and destinies of my country entirely safe in his hands and under his administration. [Renewed applause.] I have my personal preference, in obedience to what I consider the will and sentiment of the State I in part represent. I was commissioned to the National Democratic Convention, and I know of none but this one. [Applause.] I have linked my destiny to this, and as I said yesterday, for weal or woe, I shall live and die in the Democratic party. With that view, in order that we may end our labors here, and give the country repose, until they begin to shout for victory, I intend to second the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Hoge) to declare Stephen A. Douglas the nominee unanimously of this Convention.

Mr. Hoge, of Virginia—Before I submit the resolution I promised, I desire to submit one single remark. The Virginia delegates who remain in this the National and the only National Convention of the Democratic party, have cast only the individual vote of their respective districts. We have not attempted to cast the vote of any gentleman who has left here, and I feel the utmost confidence that those gentlemen will not undertake elsewhere to cast any votes but their own.

I now beg leave to submit the following resolution, being the same as that offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Church,) with a slight modification that he and I have made:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two-thirds of all votes given in this Convention is hereby declared, in accordance with the rules governing this body, and in accordance with the uniform custom and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President of the United States."

When the vote was called on the resolution an overwhelming unanimous "aye" was given, and the whole Convention rose, the members cheering, waving their hats, and yelling frantically.

The galleries responded with the most enthusiastic acclamations, in the midst of which the banner of the Keystone Club was displayed from the upper gallery, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

A second banner inscribed with the name of "Douglas, the next President of the United States," "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 for Douglas," was received with a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

For five minutes the enthusiastic demonstration continued. The cheering would die away and be renewed, the Convention and spectators all being on their feet and apparently wild with excitement. Finally, in a lull of the noise,

The President said—Gentleman of the Convention, as your presiding officer I declare Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, by the unanimous vote of this Convention, the nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for President. And may God, in his infinite mercy protect him, and with him this Union.

The silence that prevailed during this announcement was broken by the renewal of the enthusiasm with redoubled vigor. Cheer followed cheer, hats were waving in all parts of the house, the band playing, and a general scene of congratulation going on among the delegates.

Calls followed for various speakers, interrupted by renewed propositions for three more cheers for Douglas, which were given with a will as often as called for.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Davis,

[illegible] of Pennsylvania, thereupon [illegible] Convention as follows:

[illegible] gentlemen of the Convention, it is scarcely necessary for me [illegible] at no time during the sittings of this body did Judge Douglas receive the united vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania. And, I may further add, that in the consideration of a platform a majority of us united with our Southern friends, ready to give them all that we believed them entitled to under the Federal Constitution. In our judgment they asked for nothing more, and we were not willing to give them less. [Applause.] In our actions then we have been overruled by a decided majority of this body, and, for Pennsylvania, I am free to say that, attached as we are to the Democratic party, its principles, its discipline, its organization, standing true forever, in the eloquent language of the President in his opening speech at Charleston, "Standing as perpetual sentinels upon the outposts of the Constitution," we will, I trust, abide by its decisions and support its nominees. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas is a man of acknowledged talent, and everywhere regarded as the accomplished statesman, skilled in the art of ruling. Born under a New England sun, yet by adoption a citizen of the West, honored and cherished in the valley of the Ohio and on the slopes of the Atlantic, he now should be of the whole country. [Cheers.] Untrained, to some extent, in early life, in the learning of the schools, the deficiency, if any exists, has been largely compensated by the generous measure in which nature has dealt upon him her choicest gifts of intellect and character. [Applause.] Like Henry of the Revolution, like Peel of England, these noble qualities have made him the architect of his own fortune. [Cheers.]

That the Union is a confederacy endowed with special powers, the States composing it retaining all the undelegated attributes of sovereignty, is the fundamental truth of our political system. In defence of this truth we are about to engage in a new contest, and in the comprehension of its true character we have thoroughly to educate the public mind. The popular heart is to be won back to loyalty by holding up to its contemplation the image of the Constitution in its serene beauty of lineament and proportion. The erring conclusions of our fellow-citizens of all sections are to be corrected by a thorough and persevering exposition of their fallacy, and in place of these are to be inculcated the paramount claims of the Federal compact to the hearty allegiance, in letter and spirit, of every American who can comprehend and appreciate the institutions of his country, and who really cherishes a desire for their perpetuity. [Applause.]

If here in this beautiful city which looks out upon the Chesapeake we could have needed any incitement to a broad patriotism in our deliberations it should have been found in the associations in the midst of which we are assembled, for it was at Annapolis at the close of the Revolution that Washington resigned his commission. It is also within sight of the spot at which we are convened that imposing monuments rise to the greatness of his memory and to the patriotism of the sons of Maryland. [Cheers.]

Pennsylvania, the State in which independence was first proclaimed and the work of the Revolution secured by the construction of the federal compact, the State which holds within her bosom the ashes of Franklin and boasts the first battle-field of Washington, will be true to her noble memories. [Applause.] And in the fullness of that enlightened conservative sentiment for which she has been distinguished, will rally, I hope, in giant strength, cast the dust from her eyes, and aid the friends of the Democratic party once more to elect their nominee. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Mr. Shepley, of Maine, and Mr. Cochrane, of New York, also responded, when the Convention adjourned.

Evening Session.—The President requested each of the several delegations to name one of their own number to constitute a member of the Executive National Committee.

Mr. Williamson, of Kentucky, rose to a privileged question. The delegation from Kentucky filed a document this morning, which we call "Armed Neutrality." We intend to stand here, and not to be involved by either side, but to co-operate with our people when we go home.

The various delegations here, at the suggestion of the Chair, named the following gentlemen as members of the National Executive Committee:

Sylvanus B. Lyman, of Portland, Maine.
Alfeus F. Snow, of Claremont, N. Hampshire.
Charles G. Eastman, of Montpelier, Vermont.
Frederick C. Price, of Boston, Massachusetts.
Jacob Babbitt, of Bristol, Rhode Island.
Wm. F. Converse, of Norwich, Connecticut.
Auguste Belmont, of New York, New York.
Jacob Van Nosdale, of Newark, New Jersey.
Rich'd Haldeman, of Harrisburg, Penn'a.
Thos. M. Lanahan, of Baltimore, Maryland.
John A. Harman, of Stanton, Virginia.
Rob't E. Dick, of Greensborough, N. Carolina.
Wm. B. Gaulden, of Huntsville, Georgia.
W. W. Moore, of Jacksonville, Florida.
Oatley H. Bynum, of Portland, Alabama.
Thos. Cottman, of Donaldsonville, Louisiana.
Thos. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
James Craig, of St. Joseph's, Missouri.
C. Knox Walker, of Memphis, Tennessee.
Henry C. Harrison, of Covington, Kentucky.
Hugh J. Jewett, of Zanesville, Ohio.
H. W. Harrington, of Madison, Indiana.
Murray McKunnell, of Jacksonville, Illinois.
Benj. Follett, of Michigan.
John K. Sharpstein, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
Wm. H. Merrick, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota.
Jas. A. McDougal, of San Francisco, California.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, stated that he had left at his room at the hotel the resolutions that the Committee had prepared, but with the permission of the Convention he would state them in substance and afterwards hand them to the Secretary.

We recommend first, that the representation in the next National Convention shall be the same as now; second, that in the event that any new State shall be admitted, any person that shall be named by the regular Democratic organization of that State shall be recognized as a member of the Executive Committee of the nation; third, that the place of holding the next National Convention shall be in the discretion of the National Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, the report was adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That John G. Parkhurst, Reporting Secretary of this Convention, be requested to prepare the proceedings of this Convention, to be printed in proper form, and that the National Committee cause 10,000 copies of the same when so prepared, to be printed and distributed among the delegates of this Convention.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—Mr. President, the Southern delegates in their Convention have conferred together and have agreed unanimously to nominate for Vice President of the United States the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of the State of Alabama. [Applause.]

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland—I call for the vote by States. I consider it an eminently fit nomination, and I have an object in calling for the vote by States. I want it to go out that every State voted for Mr. Fitzpatrick, and their votes were so recorded.

The call having been completed, the vote was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	199½
For Benjamin Fitzpatrick,	198½
Wm. C. Alexander of N. J.	1

The President—The Chair therefore announces that the Democratic Convention have made choice of Benjamin Fitzpatrick as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

The Chairman announced the following as the committee to inform the nominees for President and Vice President of their nomination:

William H. Ludlow, of New York.
J. L. Seward, of Georgia.
J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania.
Robert C. Wickliffe, of Louisiana.
W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota.
T. J. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
A. A. King, of Missouri.
Bion Bradbury, of Maine.
R. P. Dick, of North Carolina.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio—It is generally understood that the platform was adopted at Charleston. I understand a distinguished member from Louisiana (Mr. Wickliffe) desires to present a resolution relating to the platform, and I hope he will be allowed to do so.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana—In behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I beg leave to present the following.—The adoption of it will give to Stephen A. Douglas forty thousand votes in two of the Southern States of this Union:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

The resolution was received with loud expressions of approbation.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, the labors of this Convention, arduous as they have been, are now drawing to a close. Arduous duties lie before us in the canvass that is to come, consequent upon the nomination that we have made here to day. To the Convention, to those who have been our friends, for their support on behalf of our nominee for the presidency, and on behalf of his State, and also to this entire Convention, I return my profound thanks. We have been involved in seeming difficulties, great and perilous during the time that we have been deliberating here. But the Democratic party has passed through greater difficulties than these, and come from the contest with their banner untorn and with triumph perched upon it. [Applause.]

I have no complaint to make against those who have seceded from this Convention. But I desire to say, before I leave, that I wish them to go to their constituents with all the responsibility of that act resting upon them if the Democratic party is broken down and destroyed. As for us, we have nothing to do but with our nominations to go forth to fight this battle for the success of the Democratic party and the perpetuity of this Government. And if those gentlemen who have seceded from us bring this Government into peril, the responsibility of the act will rest upon them, and not upon us. [Applause.]

Sir, what a spectacle do we present. Day after day during this discussion I have heard it said that this whole discussion was to secure the nomination of a particular man. My lips were sealed. When gentlemen have charged that all this effort on our part has been to nominate a single man, Mr. President, the time has arrived when I can put the denial straight, flat upon that statement, and produce the proof that will put them to blush whenever they repeat it again. [Applause.] I will not repeat the transactions that occurred at Charleston or here, I will refer to them only for the purpose of calling attention to another thing. At Charleston we were told by the seceders that they went off on account of the platform. How do they stand before the country to-day? They come back here upon that platform precisely as they left it at Charleston. [Applause.] They sought admission into your Convention, and the Convention acted upon their application. Then another set of gentlemen, who were in here and had pledged themselves to stand by the nominees, if they could get 202 votes in the nomination—these other gentlemen told you that unless you admitted those Seceders, they could go out, too. They made an issue, not upon the candidate, not upon the platform, but upon the contest over the seats which the Seceders claimed here. [Applause.]

I attribute none but patriotic motives to every gentleman. But I must say, I do not know how elevated that patriotism is that leads men to go out of a National Democratic Convention, and seeks to break up the party, because you will not let this man or that man, or the other man, sit here in this Convention. [Applause.] So help me, God! if I was influenced by such considerations, I would go home and seek the most insignificent town in my State and remain there the balance of my life, for I should not want to be seen by many people. [Great applause.]

Now, Mr. President, I am going to make an announcement that will account for the currency of a rumor prevalent here the other day. Judge Douglas will accept the nomination.—[Loud cheers and applause.] But Judge Douglas was prepared, for the harmony of the party, for the success of the party, for the preservation of the government, always and at all times, to withdraw his name from the Convention.—[Applause.] I mean those gentlemen shall meet that issue when they go home. I have had in my possession, since the session of this Convention here, his authority placed in my hands to withdraw his name, to be used by his friends whenever they deemed it necessary to do so. [Great applause.] And I now send to the Secretary's desk a letter which though marked 'private,' I ask may be read to this Convention.

The Secretary read the following letter:

[*Private.*]

WASHINGTON, 11 P. M., June 20.

MY DEAR SIR:—I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the Northern and Southern partizans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. [Applause.] Intervention means disunion. There is no difference between Northern and Southern intervention. The one, intervention for slavery, the other against slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained by all hazards.

But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. [Applause.] If, therefore, you and my other friends, who have stood by me with so much heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore, shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved and the unity and ascendency of the Democratic party maintained and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name and uniting upon some other non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. [Applause.]—Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have implicit confidence in your's and their patriotism and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval, but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interests or aggrandizement. [Applause.] My interests will be but promoted, and ambition gratified, and motives vindicated by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party.

The action of the Charleston Convention in sustaining me by so large a majority on the Platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention.

With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon Wm. A Richardson, Baltimore, Maryland.

The reading of the letter was received with enthusiastic applause.

After the passage of resolutions of thanks to the President and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the President presenting his kind adieus to the members.

Democratic National Convention,

At Maryland Institute Hall.

The delegates who withdrew on Friday night from the Democratic Convention at the Front Street Theatre, assembled at noon on Saturday in the hall of the Maryland Institute. Before the hour of assembling they were joined by a number of additional delegates, who also withdrew from the Front Street Theatre Convention during the morning.

At 12½ o'clock the convention was organized by the calling of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, to the chair, and that gentleman, upon mounting the rostrum, was received with great applause, and proceeded to address the convention, styling it *The National Democratic Convention*. Not being conscious of any peculiar merit which induced the Convention to prefer him for the office, he attributed it to respect for the ancient and loyal State of Virginia. He was assured that the Convention would be governed by regard for the principle of States Rights. That convention which has recently assembled in Baltimore has lost all claim to the title of the National Convention. It was now the duty of this body to perform the obligations which devolved upon a National Democratic Convention. He was confident they would maintain the constitution of the country against all enemies, open or insidious.

The remarks of Mr. Russell were repeatedly interrupted by rapturous applause.

On motion, the chair appointed Mr. B. T. Johnson, of Md., and Mr. Crosby, of Arkansas, secretaries, which was ratified.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., moved a committee of fifteen on permanent organization, which was amended by Mr. Bayard, of Del., by the substitution of a committee of five; which was adopted.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee, moved that a full list of delegates be furnished the chair. Adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as the committee on organization: Messrs. Walker, of Ala., McHenry, of Pa., Stevens, of Oregon, Williams, of Mass., and Fisher, of Ky.

On motion the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

At 5 o'clock the delegates were nearly all in their seats, and the vacant space behind them filled with a mass of spectators. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock the president's hammer fell, and the convention called to order.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hera, who invoked the divine mediation in the affairs of men.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on organization, reported the following permanent officers of the convention:

President—Hon. Caleb Cushing—which was received by acclamation.

Vice-Presidents—O. R. Fenton, of Va.; A. P. Bonison, of Oregon; V. L. Bradford, of Pa.; J. E. Drieblittle, of California; J. O. C. Atkinson, of Tenn.; L. S. Henrick, of Ky.; Bedford Brown, of N. C.; H. L. Benning, of Ga.; H. E. Stoughton, of Vermont; M. J. McElhaney, of Mo.; Phineas W. Lealand, of Mass.; Richard Taylor, of La.; R. G. Scott, of Ala; Josiah Gould, of Arkansas; W. D. Bowie, of Md.; W. H. Ross, of Delaware; H. M Runnells, of Texas; B. F. Wardlaw, of Florida.

For Secretaries—A. R. Crosby, Oregon; W. P. Cooper, Va.; E. S. F. Hardcastle, Md; N. H. R. Dawson, Ala.; Thomas P. Ochseltree, Texas; J. J. Williams, Florida; F. West, Ga.; F. W. Hoadley, Ark., W. G. Whitley, Del.; George McHenry, Pa.; C. J. Armstead, Miss.; S. W. Humphrey, N. C.; D. D. Withers, Tenn.

Mr. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Hon. Caleb Cushing and request him to *resume his seat* in this convention; which was adopted. Soon after, Hon. Caleb Cushing entered the hall, and his presence was the signal for a burst of applause, which fairly shook the solid walls of the Institute and made the glass tingle in the casements.

Mr. Russell, of the committee, in introducing Mr. Cushing to the convention, on the stand said: "The Hon. Caleb Cushing needs no introduction from me. The Convention has already recognized him by enthusiastic acclamation—you already know him. He is now, as he was then, the chairman of the National Democratic Convention."

Upon taking the chair Mr. Cushing spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We reassemble here, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited thereto, from more than twenty States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States—for the purpose of continuing and re-establishing the party on the basis of the Constitution and the Unior, and equal rights of the States. The convention is now in order for business.

Mr. Lubbock, of Texas, stated it to be his desire that the majority report on the platform as made at Charleston should be adopted by this convention, as soon as the credentials of delegates have been verified.

Mr. Hunter, of La., offered a resolution that the delegates to the Richmond convention be requested to unite with the convention in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, and to unite in their deliberations, if they feel authorized to do so, which, being objected to, was withdrawn.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to the Richmond convention, be invited to unite with their brethren now in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, provided they have authority to do so. Objection being made, Mr. Hunter withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., asked that all the delegates of the Richmond Convention be requested to take seats with the National Convention in session at the Maryland Institute; adopted.

Mr. Fisher, of Va., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare an address to the country upon the principles which have governed the convention in making their nominations for President and Vice-President, and in vindication of the principles of the party—which was adopted.

A delegate moved that the president of this convention be made the chairman of the committee, and put the motion himself to the convention, which was carried by acclamation. The chair stated he would take time to fill the committee.

Mr. Portis, of Ala., moved that a national committee be appointed of one member from each State, to fix the time and place of the holding the next national convention in 1864; which was objected to and withdrawn. Mr. McHenry moved that the next national convention be held in Philadelphia.—Another delegate moved to insert Baltimore. Another voice suggested New York. Another proposed New Orleans. The vote was taken on the first proposition, which was carried, apparently by a large vote.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates as duly accredited to this, the National Democratic Convention:

Vermont 1; Massachusetts 26; New York 2; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 23; North Carolina 16; Georgia 28; Florida 6; Alabama 36; Louisiana 11; Mississippi 14; Texas 6; Arkansas 9; Missouri 2; Tennessee 19; Kentucky 10; California 8; Oregon 4.—Total 230—casting 115 votes.

The committee further reported that in the case of Iowa, there was a large party in that State who sympathized with this convention, but as the delegates present from that State were not regularly elected, the committee recommended that they have complimentary tickets to seats in this convention, but without the privilege of participating in its deliberations.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, explained his action in opposing the admission of the delegates from Iowa. They were both gentlemen of the highest character.

The president asked the chairman of the South Carolina delegation to present the names of his delegation. A delegate stated that no one was present authorized to accept the invitation, but communications were going forward which would probably enable some person to answer in a short time.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which he said were adopted unanimously by the committee. The resolutions are the same as embodied in the majority report made at Charleston, without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i:"

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3d. *Resolved*, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of slavery.

4th. *Resolved*, That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5th. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the United States recognizes it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

And whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Bradford inquired what would be the vote of one delegate from a single congressional district. He thought that in such a case the delegate should be entitled to one vote and not half a vote.

Mr. Butler said the convention should be careful that nothing should be done in the action of the convention which might be the basis of misrepresentation.

The President explained that under the resolution of the convention the delegate would be entitled to one-half a vote.

Mr. Yancey was in favor of delegates in such instances casting one vote.

Mr. Butler moved that each delegate be entitled to *half* a vote.

Mr. Johnson stated that delegates were elected to cast but half a vote.

Mr. Hunter, of Ala., said that the delegate from his State were instructed to cast the vote as a unit, and the rule would not apply to his delegation.

After considerable time passed in discussion and private consultation, Mr. Butler withdrew his resolution, and suggested that every delegation should be allowed to cast their vote as they thought proper.

It was then moved that the convention proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President, which motion was adopted.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, said that before proceeding to ballot he desired to say a few words. He then, without mentioning names, alluded in terms of eulogy to a distinguished citizen of Virginia, and afterwards in the same terms to a prominent son of Kentucky, which was received with loud applause.

Mr. ——, of Alabama, spoke in high terms of these distinguished statesmen—the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and the Hon. John C. Breckinridge—and closed by nominating the latter as the candidate of the convention for President of the United States.

Mr. Dent seconded the nomination with some enthusiastic remarks.

Mr. Ewing put in nomination Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and spoke warmly in commendation of his high character as a statesman. Mr. Dickinson had been for six years in the Senate of the United States, where he battled for the rights of the South. Mr. Webster had said of him, that he could not be spared from that body.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, nominated General Joseph Lane of Oregon—the Marion of his State. He spoke in his favor at some length.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, expressed his thanks to Alabama for presenting the name of Virginia's distinguished son. He did not feel authorized to withdraw his name, but as Mr. Hunter did not desire the nomination, he hoped that Alabama would do so. The name of Mr. Hunter was then withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the name of General Lane.

THE BALLOT.

The roll of States was then called with the following result:

For Breckinridge—Vermont, ½; Massachusetts, 8; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1½; Virginia, 11½; Georgia, 14; Florida 3; Alabama 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 4; Arkansas 4; Kentucky, 4½; Minnesota, 1; Oregon 3; —Total 81.

The vote for Dickinson was as follows, but before the vote was announced all the votes were changed to Breckinridge:

For Dickinson—New York, 2; Maryland, 3; North Carolina, 8½; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 5½.—Total 20.

The President then declared that the vote was unanimous for John C. Breckinridge.

When New York was called, Mr. Bartley spoke at length in explanation of his position and the position of the New York democracy—and voted for Daniel S. Dickinson.

When Virginia was called a delegate stated that seven congressional districts were represented but by one delegate each, and he would therefore cast their vote in full for said districts.

Mr. Green, of N. C., then nominated Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

Mr. Scott, of California, seconded the nomination, and moved that Gen. Joseph Lane be nominated by acclamation, but at the suggestion of the president he afterwards withdrew his motion.

The States were then called and the vote was declared unanimous for Gen. Lane.

Both nominations were received with great cheering.

On motion, the president of the convention was requested to notify the nominees of their nomination.

The president requested the chairman of each delegation to present to him the name of a person as a member of the national democratic committee.

Mr. Yancey was then loudly called for, and taking his position on the platform, he made an eloquent and lengthy speech, which throughout was loudly cheered—after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

A Word to the Democracy.

It is all important in the present crisis that the Democracy should determine to battle the common enemy of our organization and the country. This is no time for the exercise of mere partisanship. It is no time to give way to unbridled passions or to violent antagonisms. The Republicans, rallied under the black banner of negro equality and following the traitorous lead of Charles Sumner, Joshua Giddings and Abraham Lincoln, are bold and defiant in their crusade against the Constitution and the unity of the State. And, at such a moment, the eyes of the nation are turned to the Democratic party as the only one which can avert the National calamity at which the Abolitionists aim. Is it wise, politic or judicious that, because one portion of the party prefer one candidate and the other another, the hopes of a great people should be disappointed and the Government established by our fathers utterly overthrown? We put the question in all candor to the great body of our people, and we suggest to them, as we have done before, that bitter rancor can benefit neither one side or the other, and that union, concession and harmony are demanded to rescue the country from its peril.

Elsewhere the newspapers and the people are less governed by the vindictiveness of spirit which is here evinced. Only in the cities can all the turmoil and trouble and bitterness of contending forces be found. The possibility of united action is not for a moment denied in the interior of this and other States, and, indeed, many of our exchanges realize the necessity of mutual concessions for the common cause. We therefore cannot but regard positive resolutions, at this juncture, as dangerous, inexpedient, and unwise; and we counsel our Democratic newspaper cotemporaries to defer for a time expressions which are calculated not only to separate still further the different wings of the party, but help the Republicans to power. In the present perilous juncture, involving the weal or woe of the entire country for an indefinite time, and perhaps for centuries, it is of the utmost consequence that our newspaper friends especially should exercise extreme caution and circumspection in assuming a position that for the campaign must be final.

The enthusiastic may flatter themselves in their own conceit, that this man or that has enough strength to win the electoral vote of this State or the other; and, in their false security, may drive others into positions which will defeat the purposes they have in view. But those who regard this campaign from a different and a more national standpoint confess that to overthrow the odds and ends, combined under the Republican organization, *the whole Democratic vote must be so polled that every substantial opponent of Abolitionism may give expression to his abhorrence of the Helper and Sumner infamies.*

Now, how is this to be done? Will the object be attained by divisions and sub-divisions, by denunciations and counter-denunciations, by strife, by contention, by acrimonious warfare? Or will the defeat of the common foe of the country and of the Democratic party be secured most surely by fair, manly and courteous interchange of opinion? Truly, every honest mind can have no difficulty in solving these questions; nor can there be any difficulty in determining the right course to be pursued. Nothing is to be gained by a divided household but disaster and ruin, and none but the blind will pursue a policy that is fraught with calamity.

The Democracy should bear in mind that the only hope Abraham Lincoln has of attaining the Presidency is found in the probable divided action of the true friends of the Union, and that over the foolish if not suicidal action already taken the enemies of the Republic gloat with significant satisfaction. It is for Union-loving men, no matter what their partizan proclivities may be, to say whether the hopes of the Abolitionists shall be gratified, and whether the common foe shall continue to rejoice over the prospective division of the Democratic party. Shall the Union be maintained in all its integrity, or shall it be handed over as the sport and toy of a hungry, corrupt and unconstitutional, organization? There is but one answer to this. There must be a union or defeat. With the one the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people will be secured. With the other, injustice, wrong and disaster are sure to follow. Shall we have union or defeat?

Special Notices.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow.

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & BUEHLER—*Gentlemen:*—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony to that already given, as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass, I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the "New Jersey," the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH WALKER.

☞ In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. JOHN ROSS, of Cumberland township, whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & B.

☞ SHEADS & BUEHLER are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

☞ THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or bloated and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. Prepared by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. [illegible] Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13, [illegible]

THE COMPILER.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. Frederick A. Server.	14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson.	15. Geo. D Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley.	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James.	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21 N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Leitner,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour,	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WILL, in Gettysburg on *Saturday, the 21st day of July inst.*, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present. H. J. STAHLE, *Chairman.*

July 2, 1860. td

☞The following persons compose the Committee: Gettysburg, H. J. Stahle, (chairman.) Wm. J. Martin; Cumberland, George Bushman; Franklin, Wesley J. Lott; Menallen, Wm. Overdeer; Huntington, Daniel Sheffer; Butler, John Eicholtz; Latimore, Joel Griest; Reading, Henry A. Picking; Tyrone, James N. Pitteaturf; Straban, Edward Moritz; Oxford, Joseph J. Smith; Hamilton, George Baker, Esq.; Berwick bor., Samuel Wolf; Berwick tp., John Miller; Conowago, Dr. C. Hambach; Mountpleasant, Nicholas Heltzel; Union, Amos Lefever; Germany, Wm. Duttera; Mountjoy, Henry Hemler; Freedom, Abraham Kilse, Hamiltonban, Jesse P. Topper; Liberty, Edward McIntire.

☞Language fails us adequately to express our deep and heart-felt sorrow because of the present divided condition of the old, time-honored Democratic party. Such a calamity, always to be dreaded, falls with increased weight upon the country now—now that the cloud of sectional Black Republicanism hangs so threateningly over it. The causes at the bottom of this open distraction we have not the disposition to descant upon. The sad *result* is before us, and, invoking the powers of our coolest judgments, it is imperative that we look it fairly in the face, and "make the best of it."

That *we* are still hopeful, is honestly asserted. We do *not* "give up the ship." The Democratic party has undergone trying times before—has suffered almost overwhelming defeats—and yet when the "sober second thought" returned, victory again went with the Democratic hosts into the fight, and crowned their efforts with its brightest laurels. We believe that such will still be our happy lot if wise counsels prevail and duty be well performed. Dark as the present hour is, there is still time enough between this and the day of trial at the ballot box to allow the adoption of such measures of wisdom as may prevent that greatest of all calamities, the election of a sectional, Black Republican President—an event which, in our humble judgment, would be followed by the disruption of this glorious union of States. From which catastrophe may a kind Providence forever shield us!

We say there is time for the adoption of proper remedial measures. Let it be faithfully employed. *Rash and hasty counsels can do no good now*—and we beg every Democratic reader to take this declaration home to his heart. When all efforts to secure unity of action shall have failed—when the hopes of the great body of the Democratic party shall have been again disappointed—then *if* bitterness must be indulged in, there will be quite time enough for it; but until then let our love of the "good old cause" control us all in wisdom and keep us in the path of duty.

On Monday next, (we write this on Friday) a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will take place at Philadelphia. Upon its deliberations more may depend, so far as this State is concerned, than upon the doings of any similar body ever before convened within its borders. As a member of it, we shall allow no ordinary obstacle to prevent our attendance. The meeting may result in great good;—it may result in nothing—even worse than nothing. Let us wait and see.

The Democratic papers of the State assume different positions—some for Mr. DOUGLAS, others for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, whilst others again express no preference, but advise all Democrats to be patient, and moderate in the expression of their preferences and views.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* is of the latter class, an article from which paper will be found in anothes column, expressing at some length this view.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* is also without a name at its mast-head. It denounces the secession at Charleston as "foolish" and "ill-advised," because by remaining those delegates might have prevented the nomination of Douglas by a two-thirds vote; "but," it further says, "after the Charleston Convention had requested the several States to fill vacancies, it was not for the Baltimore Convention to determine who should be chosen by the respective States as their representatives. That was a question for the exclusive determination of the States. They had the right to re-commission the seceding delegates and the Convention had no right to question their authority." The article concludes: "Our most earnest desire is for the defeat of the Black Republican party and its candidates, and our duty is to follow the path that promises to lead most directly to that result, and in so doing we shall not, in any event, be severed from the great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania."

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* places *both* tickets (DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE) at the head of its columns, without taking ground for either. From the leading editorial in last Tuesday's paper we copy the following:

"Disaster and defeat stare us in the face, for the present, but the party will, sooner or later, recover from its prostrate and disrupted condition, and those who were directly or indirectly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of things, will be held to a fearful accountability in the future. But what has been done cannot now be undone, and it behooves us, one and all, to do our duty as Democrats, and sustain what appears to be the regular organization of the party. Any other course will only place things in a worse shape than they are at present, and be attended with no present or prospective good to the Democracy or the country.

"Mistakes and blunders were committed all round at Charleston and Baltimore.—There should have been no secession at first; there was no necessity whatever for such a proceeding. In this, the Southern delegates who seceded committed an egregious blunder. But when they came back and claimed their seats at Baltimore, being the only truly accredited delegates from their respective States, they should have been admitted without hesitation by the Convention. By not extending to them the olive branch, the Northern delegates placed themselves in the wrong, and brought about the disruption which immediately followed. Two wrongs never yet made one right.

"After the above was in type, we received the *Pennsylvanian* containing a call for a meeting of the State Central Committee, on Monday next. We are heartily glad of this, and we hope, that when they meet, moderate counsels will prevail, and that everything will be done that is possible to conciliate and bring about union and harmony in the party. We must have but *one* candidate for the Presidency, or at least but *one* electoral ticket, if we expect to beat the Black Republicans either at the October or November elections. The watchword should be 'everything for the cause and nothing for men.'"

The Easton *Sentinel* does not take ground for either ticket. It says:

"It is enough for us to know that this unfortunate result has been brought about and we feel it our duty, to use every effort that we can put forth, to heal up the difficulty, at least so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and save it from being placed in the Black Republican column. * * * It will be worse than nonsense for us to run two electoral tickets—we cannot afford to fight among ourselves in Pennsylvania; we have too much at stake—we have a Governor to elect; members of Congress to chose and a State Legislature to secure, who will have the selection of a United States Senator to make. We therefore say, let us counsel together—exhaust every means of adjustment before we further pursue a suicidal course."

The Lock Haven *Democrat* expresses its purpose to support Douglas and Johnson, and then remarks:

"If separate Electoral tickets are run for Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, the State is at least endangered, if not absolutely thrown away. To avoid this danger, to unite the party as far as possible, to save Gen. Foster and thus prevent three years of extravagant Republican misrule in this State, and to elect a Democratic President if possible and thus save the Nation from disruption, we hope the Democratic State Executive Committee will require a pledge from the persons in nomination as electors to vote in the event of their election, for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge, if their votes will elect either. On this basis, we think the entire Democratic vote of this State could be united on one ticket, and if we are united we can carry the State. By keeping the party thus united, we could carry more Congressional Districts than we could otherwise hope for, probably the State Legislature and thus secure a U. S. Senator, and would pretty certainly elect Gen. Foster. The Committee meets on Monday next, and then some decisive action will be taken.

"For the present we counsel and urge the utmost moderation, as the only means of securing ultimate union and harmony, so necessary to success. Any man can be a Democrat when storms do not prevail and the political waters run smoothly, but in times of division and impending disaster the nerve and the judgment of the strongest may be tried to their utmost bent, and the weak and the timid are likely to be engulphed in the seas of mistake or passion, *or by the opposition.* Let us all keep clear of these dangers, and by doing our utmost for union and harmony prove our manhood and devotion to our party and to the country."

The York papers—the *Gazette* and *Press*—of last Tuesday, contain no expression of preference. Other papers in the State of equal respectability with those above mentioned, take the same course—all no doubt with the hope that good may result therefrom.

The Chambersburg *Spirit* hoists the Douglas flag. The Carlisle papers—the *Volunteer* and *Democrat*—do the same; and so does the Hanover *Gazette*. The Greensburg (Westmoreland) *Democrat* and the Harrisburg *State Sentinel* also raise Mr. Douglas's name.

The Philadelphia *Argus* is out for Breckinridge, as are the Norristown *Register* and Juniata *Register*.

The above include only the Democratic exchanges from this State, received at this office during the last few days.

☞The editor of the *Sentinel* appears to be no little concerned in regard to the course the *Compiler* may take in the present aspect of the Presidential question. Devoted as we are, heart and soul, to the Democratic party, and controlled as we shall be by regard for its highest interests, the editor will hardly expect us to consult the Opposition in the premises—that Opposition which has never relented in its unfair war upon the cause we adhere to. But adopt whatever course we might, it could not place us in an attitude half as *twistical* as the present position of the editor of the *Sentinel* exhibits him in—drilling as he now does under the Abolition Republican flag of Lincoln, after his long and persistent professions of old line Whig national sentiments! Either of the nominations made at Baltimore week before last are immeasurably preferable to the Chicago "trailer."

"The old Democratic hulk has at last gone down, after having rioted in corruption since 1852. All that we have to regret is that the funeral obsequies must be delayed until next November, and that its stinking carcass will be in our nostrils until then."—*Star.*

☞We copy the above from the *Star* as another evidence of the real character of its editor or editors. A half dozen lines so unqualifiedly indecent rarely meet the eye of the political reader.

☞The Opposition papers hereabouts have Lincoln and Hamlin at their mast-heads as the "People's Candidates." This is a gross mistake, or grosser deception—because the Convention which nominated these gentlemen fixed the name of the party, by *resolution*, as "the Republican Party"—not the *National* Republican Party, but simply, "the Republican Party." "People's Party" was not dreamed of for a name by the Abolition leaders at Chicago!

☞Mr. DOUGLAS has expressed his disposition to accept the nomination tendered him by the Convention held at the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, upon the platform adopted. Mr. FITZPATRICK has declined the Vice Presidency, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has been placed in his stead by the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also indicates his willingness to accept the nomination of the Convention at the Maryland Institute, with the platform adopted. Gen. LANE does the same in regard to the Vice Presidency.

☞The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, J. C. ELLIS, Esq., will appear in our next.

LOCAL NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT.—The annual Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, took place on Wednesday last. The number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance we thought larger than usual—really jamming the hall—whilst the performances of the graduates afforded the largest measure of satisfaction to all present. The following was the order of exercises on the occasion:

Overture (Freyschutz.) Weber.
Oration on the Church and the Family—HARRY P. NORTHROP, Charleston, S. C.
Overture, (Tancredi.) Rossini.
Oration on the Siege of Malta and its Moral—EDWARD P. SLEVIN, Philadelphia.
Waltz. (Orchestra.) Dielman.
Oration on Architecture, Past and Present—JOHN H. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Cincinnati.
Overture, (Don Juan.) Mozart.
Ney's Last Charge.—A Poem.—EDWARD BOURSAUD, Brooklyn.
Oration on the Pope, Prince and the People—JAMES E. DUFFY, Butler, Butler county, Pa.
Quick Step, (Cheer Boys, Cheer.)
Oration on our Literature—GEORGE H. J. MARMION, Harper's Ferry, Va.
Overture, (Figaro,) Mozart.
Oration on our Mission—JOHN TRACY, Albany, N. Y.
Commencement March. Dielman.
CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
Valedictory—HARRY P. NORTHROP, Charleston.
Plaintive Air, Dielman.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.
Finale, (Orchestra.)

Near the close of the exercises, the President, Rev. Dr. MCCAFFERY, delivered a brief address in his usually happy and powerful vein. The music, under the direction of Prof. DIELMAN, was of the first order, and elicited throughout the warmest applause.

Whilst the orations of the graduates were all worthy of the flattering receptions given them by the audience, it affords us pleasure to be able to state that that of Mr. DUFFY, the only Pennsylvanian in the class, did high credit to the Commonwealth he represented.

The annual dinner to the graduates was, of course, "A No. 1," combining every substantial and delicacy of the season. Nor would any one knowing the man expect anything else, when we state that it was gotten up under the liberal provision of Vice President MCCOSKERY—who, by the way, has few, if any, equals in similar official position. Sentiments were proposed, and fittingly responded to—some in solid eloquence, and others in racy humor. It was a pleasant hour to all.

DISTRIBUTION.—The annual Distribution at St. Joseph's Academy, near Emmitsburg, came off on Thursday. Here, too, the crowd of visitors was large—too large for the capacity of the hall. It was a "beautiful sight to see," whilst the music of the young ladies fell upon the ear only to please and captivate. Prof. DIELMAN lent a directing hand—and to him, and to those who have the Institute in charge, as well as to the young ladies themselves, the entire audience owe many thanks for the real pleasure experienced on the occasion. We give the programme:

Grand Entrance March.....Dielman.
Pianos—Misses M. Baggett, J. Winchester, M. Blois, J. Jackson.
Harps—Misses L. Smith, M. Cummiskey, E. Huguenin, L. Kirby.
CORONATION.
ACADEMIC HONORS.
Coronation Ode—(Chorus).....Dielman.
Accompanied by Misses L. Smith, E. Kennedy.
Premiums in Christian Doctrine."
I. Air National—Arranged by.....Bochsa.
Harp—Miss L. Smith. Piano—Miss M. Baggett.
Premiums in Rhetoric, Composition, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Reading and Orthography.
O Virgin Mother—(Words by Rev. J. Byrnel,) Dielman. Accompanied by Miss M. Baggett.
Favorite Melodies.—Harps—Misses L. Smith, M. Cummiskey.
Premiums in Logic, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Botany.
Home, Sweet Home—(Juvenile Circle)...Grobe.
Pianos—Misses V. Devouges, F. Elder, E. Cocke, T. Harris, J. Mason, A. Hammond, C. McFaul, J. Hathaway.
Sound of Harps Angelical.....Donizetti.
Sung by Misses J. Bride, M. Blois. Accompanied by Miss M. Baggett.
Premiums in Ancient and Modern Georgraphy, Use of Globes, Sacred and Profane History and Mythology.
I Puritani.....Berg.
Pianos—Misses M. Baggett, C. Elder.
Premiums in Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German.
Le Revell Des Fees.....Godefroid.
Piano—Miss L. Smith.
Premiums in Writing, Drawing and Painting.
Qual Cor Tradisti.....Julia Fowle.
Sung by Miss J. Bride. Accompanied by Miss M. Cummiskey.
Premiums in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
La Maette De Portici.....Auber.
Pianos—Misses J. Winchester, Z. Thomas, E. Kennedy, C. Elder, M. Melcher, L. Kirby, E. Dielman.
Premiums in Plain Needle-work, Tapestry, Embroidery, Ebony-work and Artificial Flower-making.
Farewell to St. Joseph's—(Words by Miss J. Bride)—Dielman.
March.....Dielman.
Pianos—Misses M. Bagget, Z. Thomas, M. Blois, M. Hathaway.
Harps—Misses L. Smith, M. Cummiskey, L. Kirby, E. Huguenin.

COMMENCEMENT.—On Tuesday last occurred the annual Commencement at Calvert College, located at New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. We are informed by gentlemen present that the exercises were of a highly pleasing character—reflecting creditably upon graduates and professors. A large audience was present, which did not fail to manifest its appreciation. This county was represented in the graduating class by JAMES GUBERNATOR, (son of J. L. Gubernator, deceased,) who, we are told, acquitted himself well, and with credit to "little Adams." The exercises were conducted in the following order:

Grand March, H. Dielman, Mus. Dr.
Music—Oration—D. H. ROBERTS, Uniontown, Md.
Young America—Poem—CHARLES WILL, Norfolk, Va.
Music.
Conquest of Granada—Oration—H. MCATEE, Hartford co., Md.
Common Sense—Poem—WALTER DOYLE, Norfolk, Va.
Music.
Progress of Mankind—Oration—JAMES GUBERNATOR, Adams county, Pa.
The Goddess of Liberty—Poem—O. L. JENKINS, Baltimore, Md.
Music.
Nathan Hale, the Patriot—Oration—A. MAYNARD, Liberty, Md.
Classical Studies—Oration—CHAS. ROBERTS, Uniontown, Md.
Music.
American Independence—Oration—D. BOWLING, Charles county, Md.
The Death of De Soto—Oration—FR. HIPKINS, Norfolk, Va.
Music.
Duties of Young Americans—Oration—E. MCLEAN, Washington, D. C.
Music.
Address by Dr. Roberts Bartholow, U. S. A.
Music.
CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
Music.
Valedictory—D. H. ROBERTS.
Music.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.
Finale.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence will occur on Wednesday next. No preparations for a general celebration have been made here, but we suppose that business will be suspended, as is customary, and that a half dozen or more pic nic parties will betake themselves to the inviting groves in the vicinity.

COMMUNICATED.

MOWING MATCH.—At a trial of Mowers, held on the farm of John Krohl, York co., Pa., on the 23d day of June, 1860, the undersigned Committee, after having impartially examined the lots cut by the different machines, do report Awards, as follows:

Buckeye, (Shireman's,) First Premium.
Ohio Mower, (Hoffheim's,) Second Premium.
Ray's, (Metcalf's,) Third Premium.
Whitenack, (Gross's,) Fourth Premium.

A. W. COOK,
PETER EISENHART,
M. S. WALTER,
E. A. BELL,
Comm.

PIC NIC.—Hiawatha Temple of Honor, Social Temple, and Cadets of Temperance, will join in a Pic Nic at Spangler's Spring, on Wednesday, the 4th. Rev. Mr. SUMWALT will deliver an Address, and R. MCCLEAN will read the Declaration of Independence. The Citizen's Band will be present and enliven the exercises.

☞Mr. SOLOMON POWERS, of this place, is now furnishing granite for the street crossings in our neighboring town of Hanover, and the Editor of the *Spectator* appears to think they are just *the* thing, and will make their crossings "compare favorably with those of any town in the State."

☞Those of our readers who cultivate the Currant in their gardens will find it no little to their advantage to substitute the variety known as the "Cherry Currant," for the small kind so long in common use hereabouts. Of the propriety of a suggestion like this we were entirely convinced, the other day, upon seeing on our table several bunches of Cherry Currants, sent in by Mrs. WM. MCCLEAN. The bunches were very large, whilst the berries were probably superior in size to any we had ever before seen. Let the variety be more generally cultivated.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell.

The Democracy of Bedford met in Convention on the 19th ult., and recommended Hon. W. P. SCHELL as their preference for candidate for Congress in this district. The following is the resolution, in relation to the Congressional nomination, unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we claim the right to name the candidate for Congress in this District at the next election, and recommend Hon. W. P. Schell as our candidate, and hereby appoint B. F. Meyers, Maj. John Watson and O. H. Gaither to meet the delegates from the other counties of said district, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to place in nomination such candidate.

Mr. Schell is widely known for his fine abilities, and his unwavering Democracy, and he would make a most capable and efficient representative in our National Legislature—says the *Pennsylvanian* with entire truth.

CAMPAIGN COMPILER.—The *Compiler* will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at FIFTY CENTS!—SEND IN THE NAMES!

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	5 00
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 17
Corn	56
Rye	68
Oats	30
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 00
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	60
Plaster of Paris	6 25
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 86 to 6 00
Wheat	1 32 to 1 60
Rye	78 to 80
Corn	66 to 72
Oats	36 to 39
Clover Seed	4 50 to 7 75
Timothy Seed	3 25 to 3 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 00 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	14 00 to 17 00
Whiskey	20 to 21
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, July 2, 1860.

Bercaw John	Merse A.
Brooks J. C. 2	Myers Mrs. Hannah C.
Baird Rev. John H.	Melching Miss Sabina
Cook William H.	Millar Peter
Crisswell Mrs. Mary Ann	McDannell David
Dysert Wm.	McGaughy Robert
Dott C. B.	Myers John K.
Deitrick Lewis W.	Reidel Henry
Deeter Ephraim M.	Reilly J. R.
Foulk George	Shultz James N.
Furguson Samuel	Sterner Miss Ann M.
Faehl Peter	Shaner Charles
Grove Leonard	Snead D.
Getty M. C. 2	Sheeley John
Hughes A. Mong	Sheaffer John B.
Hostler Lewis	Shiley George
Hosteter J. H.	Stouch S.
Holyworth J. B.	Simpson Thomas
Hoffa Cyrus S.	Thomas Hugh M.
Ichelberger Lewis	Taylor Miss Mary E.
Kurtz J. H.	Wolf David
Little Capt. Andrew	Woodward R.
McKnight James	Zettle Jacob

GEORGE GEYER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they were advertised.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that payment of the 2d instalment on each share of stock (one-fifth of each share,) subscribed, payable on the 1st *of July inst.*, is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner, the Treasurer of said Company, at his office in his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, *Pres't.*
D. MCCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*
July 2, 1860.

Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY.—The President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July, 1859. GEO THRONE, *Pres't.*
GEORGE ARNOLD, *Treasurer.*
July 2, 1860. 3t

The Union

SHALL NOT AND CANNOT BE DISSOLVED.—Everybody should take notice to their own interests. The undersigned just having returned from the city takes this method of calling the attention of the public to an examination of his splendid assortment of goods, as follows:

H. G. Carr's is the place to get cheap hosiery of all kinds.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best cheese in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest knives and forks in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest spoons in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest neck ties in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest shirt collars in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest hair trunks in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest clother brushes in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest flesh brushes in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get those nice pipes with the long red stems.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest pocket knives in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest queensware.
H. G. Carr has the cheapest marbles in town.
H. G. Carr has the finest finest assortment of fancy cakes, for table purposes, in town.

Farmers, H. G. Carr has the cheapest table Molasses in town—only 40 cents by the 5 or 10 gallons. In short, anything you want to buy cheap, H. G. CARR'S is the place to find it.—Just come and see if it is not so. Don't forget the place—in York street, next door to Saupee's bakery. [July 2, 1860.

☞Congress adjourned on Monday, after passing the Post-office Deficiency Bill, the Civil Appropriation Bill, &c. The President a few minutes before the adjournment, sent to the House a special message, in which he protests against the Covode Committee and the resolutions of censure adopted by the House.

☞Our columns are almost exclusively occupied with political matter to-day, a necessity growing out of the interest felt in the proceedings at Baltimore week before last. Usual variety hereafter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev C. P. Krauth, D. D., Mr. ELI O CREAGER to Miss ELMIRA V. daughter of Mr. J. H. Skelly—both of Gettysburg.

At Williamsport, Md., on the 12th ult., by the Rev. C. Lepley, Mr JOHN A. FLEMING, formerly of Shepherd town, Va., (and late of Emmitsburg,) to Miss MARY SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Geo. Wolf—all of Williamsport.

On Tuesday week, by the Rev Mr. Zieber, Mr. JOHN D. TRIMMER, of Hanover, to Miss CHRISTIANA RUDISIL, of the vicinity of Hanover.

On Wednesday week, at Emanuel Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Charles R. Howard, Mr. FRANK HERSH, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Col. Samuel McClellan, of Baltimore.

DIED.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. CLARISSA A., wife of Mr. Henry Wantz, of this place, aged 48 years 4 months and 13 days. ☞Funeral tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Ever Green Cemetery. [Baltimore and Westminster papers please copy.]

On the 26th ult., Mrs. ANNA MARY MCSHERRY, wife of Patrick McSherry, of Mountpleasant township, in the 66th year of her age. [Obituary next week.]

On the 27th ult., Mr. JAS. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, of Butler township, aged 69 years.

In Baltimore, on the 26th ult., ANNIE MARY, daughter of Wilson G. and Annie M. Horner, aged 8 months and 2 days.

On the 27th ult., in Franklin township, DAVID ALFRED, son of George Walter, aged 10 years 10 months and 25 days.

On the 17th ult., DANIEL BROUGH, of Franklin township.

At the residence of her son, F. W. Deawiddie, Esq., in Rockville, Indiana, on Sunday, May 13th, Mrs. SARAH DENWIDDIE, late of Gettysburg, and widow of Hugh Denwiddie, Sr., deceased, formerly of Adams county, in the 81st year of her age.

At Cambridge City, Indiana, on the 23d of September last, Mr. HENRY B. DENWIDDIE, formerly of Adams co., aged about 60 years.

On the 8th of May last, in Emmitsburg, JOHN PEOPLES, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but for the last 50 or 60 years a resident of Emmitsburg and vicinity.

On the 12th ult., in Emmitsburg, JOHN CULLIGAN, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 6th ult., of putrid sore throat, ANN FRANCES, aged 8 years and 3 months; and on the 12th inst., JOSIAH, aged 5 years and 11 months—children of Josiah and Ann Eliza Wetzel, of the vicinity of Emmitsburg.

On Saturday week, an infant child of Capt. Robert McCurdy, of this place.

Commissioner.

WE are requested to announce MARTIN GETZ, of Hamilton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
June 18, 1860. tc

Commissioner.

WE are requested to announce SAMUEL MARCH, of Reading township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
June 18, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.
JACOB TROXEL.
Gettysburg, March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.
MICHAEL B. MILLER.
Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of many of my friends and fellow-Democrats, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated I promise the party that no energetic efforts shall be lost to secure my election; and if elected, I promise the voters of the county to discharge the duties of the office impartially, fearlessly and conscientiously. SAMUEL WOLF.
Abbottstown, March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Through the encouragement of some of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily. PETER ORENDORFF.
Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860.

Sheriffalty.

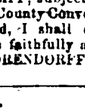
TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.
GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860. tc

Prothonotary.

AT the friendly and earnest solicitation of numbers of my Fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
JACOB MELHORN.
Mountpleasant tp., June 4, 1860. tc

A Valuable Farm,

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 25th day of August next*, that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the public road leading from the State road to Bender's Church, adjoining lands of Michael Dietrick, George Weaver, David Shriver, and others, containing 284 ACRES, more or less, with a Two-story Dwelling HOUSE, part stone and part log, a Log Barn with Sheds, Wagon Shed and other Out-buildings erected thereon; two Wells of good Water; also running water part of the year. About 60 Acres of this Tract is in Timber, and a large proportion of good Meadow.



This Tract can be conveniently divided into several tracts, and will be offered separately and together. The part No. 1, with the buildings, will contain 155 Acres, more or less, and the residue will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

This property is situated in a good neighborhood, about 5 miles from the Railroad, with a good public road leading to it. The terms of sale will be accommodating, and the attention of buyers is solicited, as a rare chance is offered to buy good land at a cheap rate. A clear and indisputable title will be given.

☞Persons wishing to view the property will call either on John B. Galbraith, residing on the adjoining farm, or on Samuel Diehl, in the immediate neighborhood.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by SAMUEL DIEHL.
MICHAEL DIETRICK,
Attorney in fact for the Heirs of Wm. Galbraith, dec'd.
June 25, 1860. ts

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.
JOHN EICHOLTZ.
Butler tp., April 2, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next Election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB SANDERS.
Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily. HENRY G. CARR.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.
HENRY G WOLF.
April 9, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

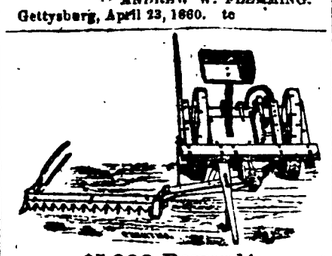
THROUGH the solicitations of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. SAMUEL THOMAS.
Tyrone tp., June 4, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself again as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
WILLIAM OVERDEER.
Bendersville, April 2, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
ANDREW W. FLEMMING.
Gettysburg, April 23, 1860. tc



$5,000 Reward!

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.—*Best in the World!*—Now is the time to order Machines and not be disappointed, like there were a good many last season. I have made some important improvements as to cutting grain, strength and durability of the Machine, &c. Farmers wishing to get Machines, are respectfully invited to call at my shop, or with my agents, and see the new arrangements; and further, I will state that there is a Machine made at Dover, York county, Pa., which is called "Ball's Ohio Mower," having 2 driving wheels, and looking much like my machine; and it was reported in some places last year that they were some of my Machines. They proved a perfect failure, were lying about in the fence corners, and men were obliged to get other Machines to cut their crops. I wish to inform the farmers that they were none of my machines. There is considerable difference in the two Machines.—Persons coming to my shop may see the difference, as I have both Buck Rye and Ball's here. My Machine cuts in front of driving wheel and Ball's behind. But, as some men think it preferable in cutting grain behind, I hereby state that I can make mine to cut behind as well as front, but none are made that way unless so ordered.

I also have different kinds of second-handed Machines on hand, such as MANNY'S, HUSSY'S and MCCORMICK'S. Price of second-handed Machines from $25 to $75.

For the convenience of men using my Machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the Machine Shops here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: David Sterner, Gettysburg; W. W. Dingee & Co., York; F. Gardner, Carlisle; Samuel Fitz, Hanover; David Shoof, Waynesboro'; ——, ——, Chambersburg.

☞I also continue making GRAIN DRILLS and other MACHINERY. REPAIRING DONE; and the best kind of Spring Teeth, Rakes, &c., are kept for sale. J. H. SHIREMAN,
East Berlin, Adams county, Pa.
May 7, 1860. 2m

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light

A Card.

I WISH to inform my friend Hoffheins that I did not intend to run his Machine down in my advertisement; no man reading my advertisement carefully can say so, because I don't say anything about the construction, or general character, or any other point of the Machine, more than that I stated his machine cuts behind driving wheels, and mine in front. Nor shall I say anything in regard to that, at this time, for the reason that there are other men making the same Machine, who always treated me as gentlemen; I treated them as such also, and don't know but what their Machines will answer the purpose as well as the common run of Machines.

I must further to inform my friend Hoffheins, that I can prove that he tried to get the right to make the Buckeye Machine in the first place, but he was informed that I had the right for this section of country for it, so he took what was left, and ever since has been running my Machine down, and claimed advantages over mine—but, according to his own admission, his Machine proved a perfect failure. Last season, as he himself says, they came back after trial. Now, my Machine shall not bear the name of lying about in the fields, nor that I could not make them work. This I will not stand, nor would he either, or any other man, after misrepresenting my Machine as did Mr. H.

My object in mentioning in my advertisement anything about the Dover Machine, was simply to correct some misrepresentations made in regard to the two Machines, so the public would not confound my Machine with the Dover Machine. But as the matter has gone so far, I shall *try* to correct some of his expressions.—First, my friend thinks I must be "hard up for sales." So long as I can make more sales than Machines, and sell every now and then one to a man who tried Mr. Hoffheins' Dover Machine last season, and sell them too at my regularly established prices, I, at least, am satisfied.—But don't it look as if Mr. Hoffheins is "hard up to make sales," when he offers his Machines for a less price than the same Machine is offered by other manufacturers of the same Machine?

2d. My friend H. thinks I "must be very much excited, or afraid of the Ball Machine." I would inform my friend and the public, that I was at the greatest practical field trial of Reapers and Mowers ever held in the United States, at Syracuse, 300 miles west of New York city, in July, 1857, when all the different Machines were tried, in every shape and form, and after all was over, the first premium, grand gold Medal and Diploma, was awarded to the Buckeye Machine as the best Mowing Machine, over Burrell's, Hallenback's, Kirby's, Heath's, Hovey's, *Ball's Ohio Mower*, Manny's, Ketchum's, and a number of others. I have no reason to be excited or afraid of the Ball Machine, after it has been licked at such a great trial.

I have seen more different Machines work, than my friend H. ever knew or heard of, and could have had the making of the Ball Machine before he ever knew anything about it.

3d. My friend H. says, "a kicked dog will holler," in which I must give him perfectly right. When he read my advertisement, he was kicked, and then he hollered; he only made a mistake, for he was the kicked dog. I would not want to be kicked any harder than to have all the Machines of one season's make brought back, after having made a great blow-out how I was going to take all the other Machines down, and before having any experience or trial.

4th. My friend H. thinks I misrepresented the thing, by saying that some of his Machines were "lying in the fence-corners"—that was the report. I can't say that I saw one of his Machines exactly in a fence-corner, but I did see one of his Machines in a field—where I started one of mine aside of it—which had better been in a fence corner out of the road.

5th. My friend denies that he made the Ball Machine last Summer, and states that I knew it. I don't know what he called his Machine at the end of the Season, but at the beginning of it, the cry was Mr. Hoffheins is making the Ball Reaper and Mower. Now I can't see where this talk can have originated from than from Mr. Hoffheins himself, the maker of the Machine. So, if I misrepresented that, I think my friend can blame himself for it; men wanting Machines will generally enquire the name of it, and whose patent it is. Now, Mr. H., what was the name of your Machine at the end of the season?

6th. As to the honesty he talks about, if we were to exchange, there would be very little boot coming to him; and as for my agent telling him that we made machines to cut behind the driving wheels last summer and could not make them work, the agent says he told Mr. H. that we could not make quite as nice a sheaf as our other way of raking off, which is quite a different story from what Mr. H. says. We wish him not to make so many changes in his statements. We made only one Machine last season to cut behind—he says Machines; and as for cutting, if our friend will ever make a Machine to equal it he will do well. All that was ever said in regard to its working the raking off in grain, I had six different men on to rake off, and all agreed that they could make the nicest sheaf with the cutting operation in front. My friend charged me with misrepresenting, but he can beat me far at that. He asks why I do not make my Machines to cut behind? I am ready to make all that are ordered, and insure them to cut as well as any other double driving wheel Machine.

Mr. H. talks about his Machine being so perfectly balanced, having no weight on the tongue at all. From my practical experience I think that any fool must know that a Machine EXACTLY balanced, standing on level ground, must tilt up cutting up hill. I don't want mine so well balanced as that, because we don't want to get off the Machine and walk up the hill to rake the grain off. We prefer riding on the Machine all the time to rake off. Now, farmers, which will suit you best, a Machine that will tilt up going up hill, or one you can stay on all the time? If the latter, you can get them at my shop; and further, a Machine that you sit in front of cutting apparatus, so if you are by accident thrown off, you are in danger of being cut up, as I know of two cases having happened on a Machine that you set behind the cutters. If thrown off of my Machine you are entirely out of danger. If the latter suits you best, you can get them at my shop.

Now, my friend Hoffheins,
Do not get excited at these few lines.
Some day we will have a mowing match,
In some tangled clover-patch,
And whoever can do the best mowing,
Will have all the chance for blowing.
When the mowing match we attend,
I expect to meet you as a friend.

J. H. SHIREMAN.

East Berlin, June 4, 1860. tf

More Light.

YOU may talk about your Gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, H. G. CARR has on hand as fine an assortment of CIGARS as ever was offered in this market—such as Yarrah, Principeos, Habanas, and Regalias. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of HOSIERY as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neck-ties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's Jewelry, and Perfumery, as any other establishment can show—all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Come one, come all, and give him a call.—Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Sanppe's bakery. [April 30, 1860.

To Consumptives

AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy:—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*); also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. R. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 439 Broadway, New York.

April 2, 1860. 3m

Private Sale.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, [illegible] HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The [illegible] is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a [illegible] building, and a well of water. Terms easy.

DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

A LARGE lot of Crockery and Queensware for sale by NORBECK & MARTIN.

Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY receives money on deposit daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 6 per cent. Special deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits paid on demand with interest.

Interest on special deposits, when made for ten months and upwards, 4 per cent.; for 3 months and upwards, 3 per cent.; on transient deposits for 30 days and upwards, 2 per cent.; and on regular weekly deposits 5 per cent.

The popularity of this Institution with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed in part to the following reasons:

It offers a convenient, responsible and profitable depository to Farmers and Mechanics, to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents and all public Officers, to Attorneys-Trustees, Societies and Associations; incorporated or otherwise, to married or single Ladies, to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally; to Minors and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit with a return of Interest.

Depositors receive Books in which is entered their deposits, which books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. [Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SALE.—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nurseries," Baudersville, Adams county, Pa.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees, Grapevines; Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens, which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed JOHN BURKHOLDER, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERIES having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them, and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in greatly increasing our nurseries, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1860 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—cultivating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred thousand trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth.

GEORGE PETERS & CO.

☞The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees will please take the subject into consideration before I call personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Bendersville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can there see them. I will be in Gettysburg during Court weeks, so that persons wishing to purchase fruit can see me. The cultivation of good fruit of all kinds has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

April 9, 1860. 6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Bastress and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. Bastress, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS,
C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1860.

New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (the large brick Warehouse,) and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., and have constantly on hand LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS,
JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1860. 6m*

60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

FINE Black Frock Coats, cheap at PICKING'S.
DRAB and Brown Cassimere Frock Coats, very cheap, at PICKING'S.
SACK Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.
MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.
DUCK Coats, Linen, Sacks and Frocks, unreasonably cheap, at PICKING'S.
NO. 1 Black Cassimere Pants, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
FANCY Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.
COTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.
BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at PICKING'S.
MARSEILLES and Nankanet Vests, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
SUSPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "orful" cheap, at PICKING'S.
CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confoundedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes, &c., most "dogged" cheap, at PICKING'S.
REVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., "all-fired" cheap, at PICKING'S.
GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, drivingly cheap, at Picking's.
UM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for cheapness, at PICKING'S.
EVERYBODY will please call at PICKING'S, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.

New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the reading public that he has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aughinbaugh & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of

JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

☞Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B.

April 2, 1860. 3m

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs.—Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, fire board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.

March 26, 1860.

The North West

CORNER AHEAD!—J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering to the public at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all—among which is a splendid assortment of De Laines, Poil de Chevres, Barbadoes, Berage, Lawns and Calicoes, of every grade, style and price. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentleman's Wear of every description, Cloths and Cassimeres, black and fancy; a splendid stock of Vestings, Velvet, Satin and Marseilles—and in fact any and everything in the Dry Goods line.

Would you buy good Goods, pretty Goods, cheap Goods, and secure great bargains?—Then call at the cheap corner store of

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 16, 1860.

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,
May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

New Spring Goods.

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Spring Silks,
Plain Black do,
Foulards,
Spring de Laines,
Oriental Lustres,

Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliantes, Shepherd's Plaids, Crape de Espagne, Tissue Barages, &c.

April 16, 1860.

An Invention

THAT is not a humbug, may be seen at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER—a Patent Washing Machine, about the utility of which there can be no mistake. It is undoubtedly the best Washing Machine that has ever been invented. It must speak for itself.—Township rights for sale on reasonable terms. Machines also for sale. Call and see it.

May 7, 1860.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

50,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

Everybody's Lawyer

AND GUIDE IN BUSINESS by FRANK CROSBY, *of the Philadelphia Bar.*

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.
It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.
It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.
It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.
It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.
It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalisation Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.
It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.
It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.
It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1,25.

☞1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

The Family Doctor:

CONTAINING Simple Remedies, easily obtained, for the Cure of Disease in all forms. By Prof. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.
It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.
It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.
It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Smallpox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.
It Tells You Of the various diseases of Women, of Child-birth, and of Menstruation; Whites, Barrenness, &c., &c., and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

The Work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

☞1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address,
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860. 6m

Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, Flour, &c., at the large yellow Warehouse, west end of New Oxford.

☞Guano, Plaster, Salt, &c., and a large and well selected stock of Lumber and Coal constantly on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK. HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPER.

July 25, 1859.

Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersbursburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

☞To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

☞Th's is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skilful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purposes for which it is prepared. S. SENEMAN,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. H. P. Jordan:

UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceeding low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours,

H. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

TANEYTOWN, Md.

I have prescribed W. E. Shriner's "Balsamic Cough Syrup" in my practice for several years, and regard it as an excellent medicine in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections.

SAM'L SWOPE, M. D.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JEFFERSON, York co., Pa., July 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" for sale for the last five years, and it has given almost universal satisfaction.

It is one of the most popular Medicines in use in our neighborhood. Our sales, therefore, have been large, especially last winter, having sold at retail at least ten dozen bottles. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a good medicine. Yours, respectfully,

JACOB SPANGLER.

PORTER'S SIDING, York co., May 17, 1859.

W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—Your Cough Syrup is becoming very popular here. I have been selling it for about two years, and it gives more general satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold. We use it in our family, and would not be without it on any account. For children, it certainly is an invaluable medicine. S. G. HILDEBRAND.

JACKSON, York co., May 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner:—I consider your Balsamic Cough Syrup one of the best Cough remedies of the day. There is no medicine I have ever sold gave such universal satisfaction, and none that I have used in my family I like so well.

Yours, truly, C. F. REBLING.

Price, 37½ cts. per bottle, or 3 bottles for $1. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1859. 10m

Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and house furnishing goods at their Warehouse, on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

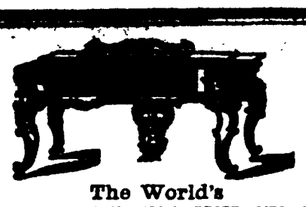
☞Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard at the same place.

Nov. 14, 1859. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

For Sale

OR RENT.—That excellent Tavern Stand, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., for many years known as Miley's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of G. F. Becker. The House is large and very convenient, with good and large Stabling, a large Garden and Lot of Ground, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining the Public Square, near the Gettysburg Railroad. Apply to JOHN BECKER,
South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.



The World's

GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.—C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. [April 16, '60. 3m

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA *PECTORAL*,

is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diptheria,

and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of
Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which prepares dispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

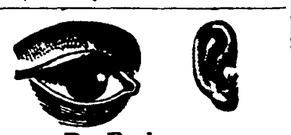
It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y



Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the
EYE AND EAR,
without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Also, a large assortment of Ear Trumpets of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also, a large assortment of beautiful Artificial Hands, with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments. Also, of Feet, with Ankle, Leg and Knee-joint attachments—natural as nature itself. These articles can be sent by Express to any part of the world.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. DOCTOR BAAKEE,
637 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker street,
May 14, 1860. 1y New York City.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watch-maker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859

The Greatest Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [Oct. 24, 1859. 1y

New Goods!

CHEAP GOODS!! HANDSOME GOODS!!!—Just received, a large assortment of cheap and desirable DRY GOODS of every variety, at astonishingly low prices, and which we offer to the public. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and having had the benefit of the market of three cities, and being selected with great care, we can safely guarantee to those wishing to purchase anything in our line that they cannot fail to be pleased both as to quality and price. We have received the latest styles and patterns of goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, to which we invite their attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
April 9, 1860. Sign of the Red Front.

Lumber and Coal,

LIME AND PLASTER.—of all kinds constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for CASH. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Jan. 23, 1860.

JUST received and now opening, a large and varied assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

April 16. A. SCOTT & SON.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Wines, Brandies,

RUMS, BLACK TEAS, &c. P. TIERNAN & SON, offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:

SHERRY WINES—Pemartine's finest pale, gold and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.

PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.

MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.

HOCK WINES—Jahannesberger, Steinberger Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Lieb-frau-milch, Bronneberg, of 1846.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Most and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.

BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.

RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and from the Islands, imported direct from London.

HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—Tiernan brand—and no mixture of *aromatic* poison in it.

200 half chests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Burr Mill Stones

WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets*, opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophus Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

Ladd, Webster & Co.,

131 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of Improved Tight-stitch SEWING MACHINES,

for Families and Manufacturing Establishments. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞Samples of Work sent by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860. NO. 37.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. athan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. W. Scott,

(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chesnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Just in Season!

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street. JACOBS & BRO.,

Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

The Old County

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and no doubt many a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliged to have their names entered upon the county dockets. But look at the change. It is a pleasure now to call there and buy goods of SAMSON at such astonishingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.

He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear; with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Violins, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. Call soon, and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.—*That's the spot!*

Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes by his change of location not only to retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.

An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for $1,25! M. SAMSON.

April 16, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

CARPET SACKS, Whips, &c., in endless variety, at J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

The Famous Greeley Letter.

The famous letter of HORACE GREELEY to Senator SEWARD, published in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, presents a most painful picture of the political spoils-hunter, which may not be without its lesson. That letter, dissolving a partnership originated and followed up with a solve view to the enjoyment of "the cohesive power of public plunder," proves the writer to be a sordid hankerer after corruption, who, failing to gain that for which he most eagerly greeds, was ready to sacrifice, just like the incorruptible FORNEY the friend and protector of years, who had done him "acts of valued kindness." This singular document commences with a moan and ends with a groan.—It recounts the struggle of the spoilsman, his aspirations and defeats. It details, without stint, filthy and frequent instances of personal abasement, and, at every turn, sorrows and complains because Mr. Seward did not help his tool to places of profit where plunder was plenty.

Mr. Greeley, it appears, commenced his career in 1837 at Albany, on a salary of one thousand dollars. His work was that of the political scullion, but "he loved it and did it well." His paymaster becomming a Governor, the philosopher dreamed of the spoils. But, although offices worth from $3,000 to $20,000 per year were being dispensed, he was not thought of by his master.—On this point the incorruptible Horace says:—

I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary.

Hope deferred is said to make the heart sick; but, in this case, it would seem that our political Barkis was "willin'" to go still further. The Harrison campaign found him at his post, as hungry as ever, but "improved" in "position." The condition of affairs at its close can be best given in Greeley's own words:—

Now came the great scramble of *the swell mob of coon minstrels and cider suckers at Washington*—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this city; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward Gen. Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New York.

Now, that is modest, as well as mournful and affecting. The "swell mob" reference is, moreover, unique; and, as an evidence of Greeley's appreciation of the masses, may prove profitable to the "swell mob" of "railsplitters" in whose welfare Greeley now takes such deep interest, and whose efforts, hereafter, he may be as ready to contemn. Though kept from the crib, for the possession of which he so madly yearned, the pleasures of hope still solaced his soul. He started the *Tribune*. He didn't ask for pecuniary assistance, and, except "a loan by piecemeal of $1000" he didn't get any. And here follows another moan:—

When the Whig party under your rule had offices to give, my name was never thought of; but when in '42-3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State Printer. When we came again to have a State Printer to *elect* as well as nominate, the place went to Weed, as it ought.

Truly the path to office was rough and rugged and uncertain, in Greeley's case, and yet he followed it with a pertinacity which was as remarkable as it was undeviating. It did not stop, even, after Seward "humiliated" him by a decision in a libel case—the first and only time that his idol "ever publicly recognized his existence." In point of fact, Greeley bowed in submission when he was read out of the party," finding, at last, a place whereon to lay his head at the National Capital. He thus relates his sad, eventful history as a Congressman:

"Let me speak of the late canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days merely to enable Jim Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would have liked to be put forward for any place. But James W. White (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started by name for Congress, and Brooks' packed delegation thought I could help him through; so I was put on behind him."

This ninety days' service appears to have filled him with magnanimity and blissful anticipations. In 1854, his lust for plunder took a new shape.—We again quote:

"But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them."

Having found his eagerness unprofitable, the philosopher determined to take another tack. He was anxious, but like Heap, "'umble." His position is thus pictured:

"I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should be run for Governor. I sometimes indicated Patterson; I never hinted at my own name. But by and by Weed came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support me for Governor.

"It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At length I was nettled by his language—well intended, but *very* cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, 'Well, then, make Patterson, Governor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance; and we can see whether I am really so odious.'"

He was not nominated for either office, and to add to his grief, Raymond, his bitter foe, was selected for the latter post. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. He concluded "to glide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as speedily as possible, to join his family in Europe and to stay there quite a time—long enough to cool his fevered brain and renovate his overtasked energies." He ends his sorrowful recital by intimating that hereafter he will take "such course" as he thinks "best" for himself.

Greeley's letter, and the editorial which accompanies it, are beyond question among the most painful evidences of indecent lust for public place and public plunder that this age has yet produced. One strain of complaint prevades both, and that complaint has its origin in the unwillingness of William H. Seward to gratify the corrupt cravings and sordid desires of Mr. Greeley. Its only parallel is found in the case of the bottlewasher of the Republican House of Representatives, who, because Mr. Buchanan would not elevate him as Greeley wished to be elevated, turned upon the friend who had served him and the party which has fostered him, to enjoy the reward which his treachery brought. It is natural that Greeley should sympathize with his *confrere*, and that decent men should turn from both with loathing. But it is a deep disgrace that the newspaper profession should present such instances of venality, ingratitude, and shamelessness.—*Pennsylvanian, June 15th.*

"Honest Old Abe's Qualifications for the Presidency."

We have been looking over the *Examiner* of last week, and compile the following among the reasons which our handsome friend, who does up the editorials for that paper, sets forth why "Honest Old Abe" should be elected President of the United States:

1st. Because "Old Abe" and his partner, Tom Hanks, split 3,000 rails in one year.—That is at the rate of nearly nine a day. Well, we have many hard fisted farmers in Lancaster County who split more than that number per diem, and yet do not claim the Presidency.

2d. Because he has managed a flatboat on the Ohio River, and tells some rich anecdotes of his experience in the business.

3d. Because he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, but "never smelt powder."

4th. Because he is a *handsome* man, *vide* his portrait in the Lancaster Union and Harper's Weekly.

5th. Because he stands six feet four in his stockings

6th. Because he is as simple as a child.

7th. Because he never swore but once in his life, and then he said, "damn 'em—they shan't do it!" He had reference, we presume, to some action of those benighted Democrats, from that portion of Illinois called Egypt, in the Legislature.

8th. Because he loves a good dinner.

9th. Because, like a dutiful husband, when he heard of his nomination, he went down and told the "little woman at our house."

Because he has a wife and three children. John does not tell us whether they will "all be Presidents." "Old Abe" will be apt, however, to follow the example of a whilom illustrious Chief Magistrate of our own State, and permit no one but "daddy and mammy" to wear the Presidential robes.

These are the chief recommendations thus far of "Honest Old Abe" for the Presidency, as furnished by his adherents. Should any others be brought to light, we shall cheerfully furnish our readers with the benefit of them.—*Lancaster Intel.*

Lincoln and Hamlin—A Wet Blanket.

The enthusiasm will not up—the people will not shout—in 1860. Such is the sad conclusion of the Abolition leaders as they see the cold indifference with which the nominations are received.

The Germans find that they are to be forced, willing or unwilling, to support a Know Nothing for President, although they had proclaimed their choice to be Seward, and had demanded his nomination as the price of their allegiance. The Chase men feel that their candidate was slaughtered in the house of his friends—that even Ohio would not support his pretensions.—The friends of Seward feel that an 'irrepressible conflict' against their favorite has brought him to the ground by the thrust of a 'base marauding lance.' The prestige of victory is not with the opposition—they have no heart for the work, no stomach for the fight. Their nomination fell like a wet blanket upon the most ardent of the opposition.

Noble Sentiment.—Daniel Webster penned the following sentiment:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work on mortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten through all eternity."

☞ Scarlet, silk and velvet, have put out the kitchen fire.

☞ Let well enough alone.

☞ Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Democratic National Convention.

FRONT ST. THEATRE, BALTIMORE.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock, by the President, Gen. Caleb Cushing.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Schwartz, who implored the wisdom and counsel of the Lord in directing those assembled this morning in all their actions, and implored the direction of our Heavenly Father in the choice of an upright and proper person to fill the position of Chief Magistrate of this Union.

The President stated that before proceeding to the order of business, he would remark that the crowd on the floor was much less than heretofore, and he would request that those who were on the floor, not members, would stand back and leave a clear avenue behind the members of the Convention. There were officers present to enforce this request, but he hoped the good sense of the crowd would suggest to them the propriety of keeping back.

Gen. Cushing then went on to state the exact question before the house, which was, "shall the main question be now put." He directed the Secretary to read the resolutions attached to the several reports of the committee, which was done; the utmost quiet prevailed during the reading.

During the reading of the majority report, Mr. Krum rose to a privileged question. In the hurry of making up the reports there were errors in several of the names, and he desired that the proper corrections should be made, which request was granted.

Mr. Stevens also obtained leave to make a correction in his series of resolutions, which was the insertion of the first resolution of the majority between the eighth and ninth resolutions attached to the report.

The President stated that he had been informed that there were corrections to be made in the resolutions of Mr. Gittings, and as soon as those resolutions were read he would call on the gentleman from Maryland to make the necessary corrections.

Mr. Gittings then withdrew his resolutions.

Mr. Krum desired that the corrected list of the names of the Mississippi delegation be now read, and after they were read he would ask the privilege of making a few remarks.

The names were read.

Mr. Krum asked leave to file a paper, giving his reasons for making the report he had prepared. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, stated that if the chair recognized him he would proceed.

The Chair—The chair recognizes the gentleman and he is at liberty to proceed.

Mr. Krum resumed that he desired to place before the convention his views briefly, in relation to a few points in connection with the majority report of the committee on credentials. The gentleman then proceeded to read from a somewhat lengthy printed communication from the committee.

The following is the review of the minority report of the committee on credentials, as read by Mr. Krum:

It will be observed that the majority report contains only the *conclusions* and *recommendations* of the Committee.—This is the usual course. Committees are the chosen organs for investigation of deliberative bodies. Their reports are confided in, and unless assailed, stand unquestioned. In the matter now before the convention, the report of the committee is assailed by a minority report, (signed by I. J. Stevens and eight others,) and a statement of certain premises and labored argument have been presented by the minority of the committee, to support the conclusions of this minority.

The statements contained in this Minority Report, on which the main argument of these gentlemen is founded, are for the most part, naked assumptions, not established by any evidence before the Committee, and depend entirely for their verity upon the mere *ipse dixit* of the gentlemen who make them.

The task of exposing the misstatements contained in this Minority Report is an easy one, and it will be done in terse but unmistakable language.—In the brief space of fifteen minutes the most salient points can only be noticed. If the facts *assumed* by these gentlemen have no foundation, as a matter of course their argument based upon them falls to the ground. Now to the work:

First, It is assorted that the withdrawal from this Convention of certain Delegates, *was not a resignation;* that *the vacancies referred to* (in the resolution of this convention,) *had reference to the contingency of vacancies at the time of reassembling, &c., i. e.* prospective vacancies! A bolder absurdity was never uttered. Now what was the subject matter of which the Committee had jurisdiction? Was it not the "*Credentials of all persons claiming seats, &c., made vacant by the Secession of Delegates at Charleston?*"

This Convention decided for itself whether *vacancies* had occurred. The Democracy of the States, affected by such withdrawal, in every instance, by appointing Delegates anew, virtually admitted that vacancies had occurred. The claimants who appeared before your committee, by accepting a new appointment admitted the fact, and the gentlemen of the minority stultify their own statement by acting on these very cases.

If there were no *vacancies* by secession, there was nothing for the committee to do in respect to such cases. Out upon such nonsense!

Secondly, in attempting to show the inconsistency of the majority report, these gentlemen state that delegates were recommended to seats who had not been re-appointed or re-accredited to Baltimore after their secession at Charleston!

To this a flat denial is given. This denial is based upon the evidence that was before the Committee. In every case, to wit: in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the parties admitted to seats by the Majority Report had been severally elected, appointed or re-accredited in form, *since* the adjournment at Charleston. Of this fact, (if the evidence is reliable,) successful contradiction is challenged.

The minority gentlemen again stultify themselves, for they show that re-elections took place in three States, but they strangely forgot to state the fact, (established before the committee,) that Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley were *reappointed* according to the rules of the Democracy of New Castle co., Delaware, and the Texas delegation were *directed* by the Executive Committee of that State to repair to Baltimore. It was in evidence before the committee that this was a customary mode in those States of making nominations and appointing delegates, &c. The committee considered it tantamount to a re-appointment.

But what of Mississippi? Is it not the boast of some of the Mississippi Delegation, that they have been re-appointed since their secession without opposition? If there has not been a new election, how comes it that delegates are here from Mississippi who were not at Charleston? The credentials of this delegation show upon their face that they were appointed by the Convention that sat on the 30th and 31st of May, 1860! The temerity of the gentlemen is without parallel. No *new* election in Mississippi.

ALABAMA.

The following are some reasons which influenced the decision of the majority of the committee in respect to the claimants from Alabama, of which L. P. Walker is chairman. He and his associates claim to have been appointed by a convention that sat on the 4th of June inst. Several of these were not *seceders* at Charleston. Mark this fact! But where were these delegates appointed on the 4th of June to go—to what conventinn? They were instructed by the convention that appointed them to *repair to Richmond and co-operate with the delegates of that convention.*

This is written upon the *face* of the credentials which were before your committee. It is true, a little lower down, in the same paper, they are "accredited" to this Convention!

These gentlemen were considered by your Committee, for this and other reasons, as Delegates to the *Richmond* Convention and not to this. A roving commission!! Suppose their instructions had included Conventions of the Black Republicans at Chicago, and of the Mormons of Utah—would this Convention allow them seats after they had boxed the compass under such a roving commission? Your committee said No! and every true Democrat throughout the land will respond No!

ARKANSAS.

In the Arkansas case, the applicants for seats show no regularity of record. The seceders from Charleston having vacated their seats by the act of secession, the committee felt it their duty either to recommend to the Convention the exclusion of both sets of applicants on the score of irregularity, or to admit both; the two District Conventions that are alleged to have sustained the action of the seceders and to have accredited them to Baltimore, had, by their own admission, no power to act in the premises, and therefore their action does not entitle the applicants to seats in the convention. The opposing claimants were appointed by a convention called, upon notice, in the usual way by individuals not possessing an official character, and they are therefore, technically speaking, no more entitled than the others to seats; but the committee disregarding technicalities and not desiring to leave the Democracy of Arkansas unrepresented on this floor, decided to recommend that all the claimants be admitted to seats in the convention on the terms and condtions specified in their Report.

LOUISIANA.

In the Louisana case it is clearly demonstrated likewise, that according to strict usage neither of the delegations were entitled to be received by this convention. The seceders from Charleston did not present themselves before a new convention, fresh from the people, but the *old* convention which had adjourned *sine die*, (and therefore had by its own act and the usages of the party terminated its legal existence) was called together to endorse the action of the seceders.

That so called Convention had therefore no more right than any like number of individual Democrats to *assume* to act as the representatives of the Democracy of Louisiana. Their proceedings in any case were of no force or validity, and their action in re-accrediting the seceding Delegation to Baltimore was a gross usurpation of power on their part. On the other hand, the Delegation, whose admission has been recommended by the Committee, was appointed by a Convention assembled at Donaldsonville, composed of Delegates from twenty-one parishes, (including the city of New Orleans,) out of thirty-nine parishes in the State.

It is true that the call for the Democracy of the State to send Delegates to the Convention was made by individual Democrats and by two distinct Democratic clubs, but in as much as the State Executive Committee refused to call a new Convention, and thus appeal to the Democracy to endorse or condemn the action of their Delegates at Charleston who withdrew from the Convention, there was no other course to be pursued than for known and distinguished members of the party to issue the call, and for the Democracy to sustain it by the appointment of Delegates in accordance with such call.

An emergency had arisen, and inasmuch as the executive committee had refused to act, it seemed to the committee that there was no other course left to the Democracy of Louisiana, but to assemble in convention upon the spontaneous call of individuals Democrats.

GEORGIA.

The admission of both of the Delegations presenting themselves from Georgia, was recommended because the Committee believed that each of those Delegations represent the opinions and sentiments of a part of the Democrary of the State. The withdrawal from the Convention of a part of its members was occasioned, as the evidence before the Committee demonstrated, by a difference of construction between them and their associates upon certain points in the Democratic platform.

Two Conventions, each claiming to be the correct and only exponents of the Democratic sentiment of the State, were held, and each appointed a delegation to this Convention. The regularity of both of these Conventions was involved in doubt. At all events one does not seem more regular than the other.

After a full investigation of the facts in this case, the Committee, deeming it of the highest importance that the harmony of the party in Georgia required that both delegations should be admitted upon the floor of the Convention, with equal privileges, so recommended to the Convention in their report.

It is undeniable that the appointing power in both cases was composed of delegates fresh from the ranks of the Democracy, and in the opinion of the committee, the irregularities alleged in either case were not sufficient to justify the exclusion of either of the delegations.

The committee consisted of twenty-five members, and the majority report received the sanction of sixteen, as to the greater portion of it and the whole is approved by fifteen. The minority report is approved altogether by nine and but partially by one member.

Practically, then, the question is presented by the minority report, shall the statements and opinions of nine gentlemen outweigh and overbalance the statements and opinions of fifteen of equal respectability, touching the same matter?

Cries of "question," "question."

The question now before the convention was upon the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, as a whole.

The vote was then taken by States, with the following result:

States.	Ayes.	Nays.	
Maine,	2½	5½	
N. Hampshire,	½	4½	
Vermont,	1½	3½	
Massachusetts,	8	5	
Rhode Island,		4	
Connecticut,	2½	3½	
New York,		35	
New Jersey,	4	3	
Pennsylvania,	17	10	
Delaware,	2		
Maryland,	5½	2	½ refused to vote.
Virginia,	14	1	
North Carolina,	9	1	
South Carolina,			
Georgia,			
Florida,			
Alabama,			
Louisiana,			
Mississippi,			
Texas,			
Arkansas,	½	½	
Missouri,	5	4	
Tennessee,	10	1	1 refused to vote.
Kentucky,	10	2	
Ohio,		23	
Indiana,		13	
Illinois,		11	
Michigan,		6	
Wisconsin,		5	
Iowa,		4	
Minnesota,	1½	2½	
California,	4		
Oregon,	3		

The vote was announced by the Secretary as follows: ayes 104½, nays 150.

Evening Session.—The majority report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted, with the exception of the resolution in regard to the State of Georgia. In the latter the minority resolution was adopted. Thus nearly an equal number of anti-Douglas delegates were admitted with those for Douglas.

All but two of the Virginia delegates then withdrew from the Convention.—A majority of the North Carolina delegation followed, as did eight of ten from Tennessee. Eighteen out of twenty-four from Kentucky retired for consultation. One-half of the Maryland delegation went out. California and Oregon retired entire. Several of the Delaware delegates withdrew.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The body was called to order at 20 minutes after 10 o'clock by President Cushing.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, said after the withdrawal of his delegation last evening, they met, consulted, and hurried back to the hall, but were unable to gain the floor. The determination at present arrived at he would now state. Nine of the delegates of the Kentucky delegation remained in the convention, while ten withdraw. The reasons for the withdrawal of these ten are on the paper which he would now send to the Secretary to read. There were five of the delegates, the speaker among the number, who had determined to retain their seats, but would take no part in the proceedings until they found they could do so with honor.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, as one of the Kentucky delegation who remained in the Convention, rose to explain why he and his friends remained. He referred to the sectionalism now manifested in the North and South, and said he and his friends were determined to stand as a wall of fire between the two sections to save the Union.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, arose before the question be put, to announce to the convention the result of the deliberations of the Missouri delegation.

Gov. King wished to suggest to the gentleman, before he proceeded, that he give only the result of the deliberations of a portion of the delegation, as there were some here who were not desirous of retiring to consult upon any such purpose.

Mr. Clark resumed. He only desired to allude in his remarks to a portion of the delegation, as there were a number of them who did not design withdrawing from the Convention. He was, however, authorized to announce to this Convention, that two of the Missouri delegation did design withdrawing, both of whom were high minded and honorable gentlemen, who, he undoubtedly believe, would not have taken such a step except under a conviction that they were right in so doing. Whenever he found that the National Convention now assembled departed from the old and time honored usages of the Democratic party, he would retire, but till then, he did now feel at liberty to do so.

He had not as yet been of opinion that such had been the case, and therefore felt it his duty to remain, at least until that should transpire. With these remarks he would respectfully repeat, that two of the delegation, C. G. Corwin and W. J. W. McIlhany, would not withdraw.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, said he had last evening moved to proceed to ballot for President, and on that question had demanded the previous question, and the only matter before the Convention now was the ballot.

Gen. Cushing here rose amidst the utmost silence. He referred in a feeling manner to the entire action of the Convention. The delegations of more than half the States, either in whole or in part, had left the body, and he was compelled to look the true issue in the face. He came here the friend of no man or set of men, but determined to support the nominee whoever he might be. A deep sense of self-respect compelled him at this time to most respectfully resign the honor conferred upon him at Charleston, as President of the body, and retire to the floor and act with his colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation.

He was now sure he did not represent the feelings of a majority of the body, as now constituted, and he would therefore make room for some one else. In leaving the chair he would return thanks to the body for the many courtesies extended to him. He left his place with no ill feeling towards any one, but on the contrary he had the best of feeling for all present.

Gov. Todd, of Ohio, took the chair, when the entire convention rose to their feet and joined in one shout of applause continuing for some fifteen minutes.—It was with feelings of emotion that he assumed the temporary position of chairman of this convention, but when he informed the gentlemen that he had labored for twenty-five years with a Democratic banner in his hand, he felt sure he would be entitled to at least the respect of the convention. (Loud and prolonged applause.) If there were no other motion now before the house he would suggest that they proceed to express their wishes.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., took the floor for the purpose of announcing that a portion of the Massachusetts delegation desired to retire.

The question was then put on the resolution to ballot for President, and it was adopted.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Secretary here announced the result of the first ballot as follows:

Whole vote cast, 190½
For Douglas, 173½
For Guthrie, 9
For Breckinridge, 5
For Seymour, 1
For Bocock, 1
For Wise, ½
For Dickinson, ½

STATES.	FIRST BALLOT. Douglas,	Breckinridge,	Wise,	Bocock,	Dickinson,	Guthrie,	Seymour,
Maine,	5½	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut,	3½	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York,	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey,	2½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	3	0	0	0	3	1
Maryland,	2½	0	0½	0	0	0	0
Virginia,	1½	0	0	1	0½	0	0
North Carolina,	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Alabama,	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0½	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri,	4½	0	0	0	0	1½	0
Tennessee,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	0	0	0	0	0	4½	0
Ohio,	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota,	2½	0½	0	0	0	1	0
Total,	173½	5	½	1	½	9	1

It will be seen that the States of Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, California, and Oregon, did not vote. Eleven members who remained on the floor declined voting.

Mr. Stansbury, of Maryland, withdrew his vote for Mr. Breckinridge, and declined voting for any one.

Mr. Church, of New York, offered a resolution to the effect that Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having received more than two-thirds of the votes of this body, in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, is now declared the choice of this Convention as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Church, of New York—Mr. President, I offer for the consideration of the Convention the following resolution——

Mr. Flournoy—I want to insist that we take at least another ballot before we pass any resolution, for we can make it stronger, a great deal.

Many Delegates—'Agreed,' 'agreed,' 'another ballot.'

Mr. Church—Let me say to my friends

that he can make it just as strong as he pleases upon this resolution.

Cries of "read it," "read it."

The resolution was then read, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two-thirds of all the votes given in this Convention, he is hereby declared, in accordance with the rules governing this body and in accordance with the uniform custom and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President." [Loud applause.]

Another ballot was, however, demanded from all sides, and it was taken.

SECOND BALLOT.

	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Guthrie.
Maine,	7	0	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	10	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0
Connecticut,	3½	0½	0
New York,	35	0	0
New Jersey,	2½	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	7	2½
Maryland,	2½	0	0
Virginia,	3	0	0
North Carolina,	1	0	0
Alabama,	9	0	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0
Arkansas,	1½	0	0
Missouri,	4½	0	1½
Tennessee,	3	0	0
Kentucky,	3	0	1½
Ohio,	23	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0
Michigan,	6	0	0
Wisconsin,	5	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0
Minnesota,	4	0	0
	181½	7½	5½

Whole number of votes 194½; of which Mr. Douglas received 181½ votes.

Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, obtained the floor.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—Will the gentleman allow me to say a word before he proceeds?

Mr. Hoge--Certainly, with pleasure.

Mr. Clark—It is known to this Convention that at Charleston as well as here, I have never cast a vote for Stephen A. Douglas. I have taken my course at Charleston and here, in obedience to what I thought were the wishes of my constituents, although in that I may have been mistaken. I endeavored to place in nomination a gentleman agreeing in all particulars more fully, as I thought, with the wishes of Missouri than Mr. Douglas. I have never had any hostility towards Mr. Douglas, but have always regarded him—and have so announced in Congress and elsewhere—as a great and patriotic statesman. [Applause] I should feel the interests and destinies of my country entirely safe in his hands and under his administration. [Renewed applause.] I have my personal preference, in obedience to what I consider the will and sentiment of the State I in part represent. I was commissioned to the National Democratic Convention, and I know of none but this one. [Applause.] I have linked my destiny to this, and as I said yesterday, for weal or woe, I shall live and die in the Democratic party. With that view, in order that we may end our labors here, and give the country repose, until they begin to short for victory, I intend to second the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Hoge) to declare Stephen A. Douglas the nominee unanimously of this Convention.

Mr. Hoge, of Virgima—Before I submit the resolution I promised, I desire to submit one single remark. The Virginia delegates who remain in this the National and the only National Convention of the Democratic party, have cast only the individual vote of their respective districts. We have not attempted to cast the vote of any gentleman who has left here, and I feel the utmost confidence that those gentlemen will not undertake elsewhere to cast any votes but their own.

I now beg leave to submit the following resolution, being the same as that offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Church,) with a slight modification that he and I have made:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two-thirds of all votes given in this Convention is hereby declared, in accordance with the rules governing this body, and in accordance with the uniform custom and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President of the United States."

When the vote was called on the resolution an overwhelming unanimous "aye" was given, and the whole Convention rose, the members cheering, waving their hats, and yelling frantically.

The galleries responded with the most enthusiastic acclamations, in the midst of which the banner of the Keystone Club was displayed from the upper gallery, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

A second banner inscribed with the name of "Douglas, the next President of the United States," "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 for Douglas," was received with a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

For five minutes the enthusiastic demonstration continued. The cheering would die away and be renewed, the Convention and spectators all being on their feet and apparently wild with excitement. Finally, in a lull of the noise,

The President said—Gentleman of the Convention, as your presiding officer I declare Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, by the unanimous vote of this Convention, the nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for President. And may God, in his infinite mercy protect him, and with him this Union.

The silence that prevailed during this announcement was broken by the renewal of the enthusiasm with redoubled vigor. Cheer followed cheer, hats were waving in all parts of the house, the band playing, and a general scene of congratulation going on among the delegates.

Calls followed for various speakers, interrupted by renewed propositions for three more cheers for Douglas, which were given with a will as often as called for.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, thereupon addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that at no time during the sittings of this body did Judge Douglas receive the united vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania. And, I may further add, that in the consideration of a platform a majority of us united with our Southern friends, ready to give them all that we believed them entitled to under the Federal Constitution. In our judgment they asked for nothing more, and we were not willing to give them less. [Applause.] In our actions then we have been overruled by a decided majority of this body, and, for Pennsylvania, I am free to say that, attached as we are to the Democratic party, its principles, its discipline, its organization, standing true forever, in the eloquent language of the President in his opening speech at Charleston, "Standing as perpetual sentinels upon the outposts of the Constitution," we will, I trust, abide by its decisions and support its nominees. [Cheers]

Judge Douglas is a man of acknowledged talent, and everywhere regarded as the accomplished statesman, skilled in the art of ruling. Born under a New England sun, yet by adoption a citizen of the West, honored and cherished in the valley of the Ohio and on the slopes of the Atlantic, he now should be of the whole country. [Cheers.] Untrained, to some extent, in early life, in the learning of the schools, the deficiency, if any exists, has been largely compensated by the generous measure in which nature has dealt upon him her choicest gifts of intellect and character. [Applause.] Like Henry of the Revolution, like Peel of England, these noble qualities have made him the architect of his own fortune. [Cheers.]

That the Union is a confederacy endowed with special powers, the States composing it retaining all the undelegated attributes of sovereignty, is the fundamental truth of our political system. In defence of this truth we are about to engage in a new contest, and in the comprehension of its true character we have thoroughly to educate the public mind. The popular heart is to be won back to loyalty by holding up to its contemplation the image of the Constitution in its serene beauty of lineament and proportion. The erring conclusions of our fellow-citizens of all sections are to be corrected by a thorough and persevering exposition of their fallacy, and in place of these are to be inculcated the paramount claims of the Federal compact to the hearty allegiance, in letter and spirit, of every American who can comprehend and appreciate the institutions of his country, and who really cherishes a desire for their perpetuity. [Applause.]

If here in this beautiful city which looks out upon the Chesapeake we could have needed any incitement to a broad patriotism in our deliberations it should have been found in the associations in the midst of which we are assembled, for it was at Annapolis at the close of the Revolution that Washington resigned his commission. It is also within sight of the spot at which we are convened that imposing monuments rise to the greatness of his memory and to the patriotism of the sons of Maryland. [Cheers.]

Pennsylvania, the State in which independence was first proclaimed and the work of the Revolution secured by the construction of the federal compact, the State which holds within her bosom the ashes of Franklin and boasts the first battle-field of Washington, will be true to her noble memories. [Applause] And in the fullness of that enlightened conservative sentiment for which she has been distinguished, will rally, I hope, in giant strength, cast the dust from her eyes, and aid the friends of the Democratic party once more to elect their nominee. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Mr. Shepley, of Maine, and Mr. Cochrane, of New York, also responded, when the Convention adjourned.

Evening Session.—The President requested each of the several delegations to name one of their own number to constitute a member of the Executive National Committee.

Mr. Williamson, of Kentucky, rose to a privileged question. The delegation from Kentucky filed a document this morning, which we call "Armed Neutrality." We intend to stand here, and not to be involved by either side, but to co-operate with our people when we go home.

The various delegations here, at the suggestion of the Chair, named the following gentlemen as members of the National Executive Committee:

Sylvanus B. Lyman, of Portland, Maine.
Alfeus F. Snow, of Claremont, N. Hampshire.
Charles G. Eastman, of Montpelier, Vermont.
Frederick C. Price, of Boston, Massachusetts.
Jacob Babbitt, of Bristol, Rhode Island.
Wm. F. Converse, of Norwich, Connecticut.
Auguste Belmont, of New York, New York.
Jacob Van Nostdale, of Newark, New Jersey.
Rich'd Haldeman, of Harrisburg, Penn'a.
Thos. M. Lanahan, of Baltimore, Maryland.
John A. Harman, of Stanton, Virginia.
Rob't E. Dick, of Greensborough, N. Carolina.
Wm. B. Gaulden, of Huntsville, Georgia.
W. W. Moore, of Jacksonville, Florida.
Oatley H. Bynum, of Portland, Alabama.
Thos. Cottman, of Donaldsonville, Louisiana.
Thos. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
James Craig, of St. Joseph's, Missouri.
C. Knox Walker, of Memphis, Tennessee.
Henry C. Harrison, of Covington, Kentucky.
Hugh J. Jewett, of Zanesville, Ohio.
H. W. Harrington, of Madison, Indiana.
Murray McKunnell, of Jacksonville, Illinois.
Benj. Follett, of Michigan.
John K. Sharpstein, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
Wm. H. Merrick, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota.
Jas. A. McDougal, of San Francisco, California.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, stated that he had left at his room at the hotel the resolutions that the Committee had prepared, but with the permission of the Convention he would state them in substance and afterwards hand them to the Secretary.

We recommend first, that the representation in the next National Convention shall be the same as now; second, that in the event that any new State shall be admitted, any person that shall be named by the regular Democratic organization of that State shall be recognized as a member of the Executive Committee of the nation; third, that the place of holding the next National Convention shall be in the discretion of the National Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, the report was adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Masachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That John G. Parkhurst, Recording Secretary of this Convention, be requested to prepare the proceedings of this Convention, to be printed in proper form, and that the National Committee cause 10,000 copies of the same when so prepared, to be printed and distributed among the delegates of this Convention.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—Mr. President, the Southern delegates in their Convention have conferred together and have agreed unanimously to nominate for Vice President of the United States the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of the State of Alabama. [Applause.]

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland—I call for the vote by States. I consider it an eminently fit nomination, and I have an object in calling for the vote by States. I want it to go out that every State voted for Mr. Fitzpatrick, and their votes were so recorded.

The call having been completed, the vote was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	194½
For Benjamin Fitzpatrick,	193½
Wm. C. Alexander of N. J.	1

The President—The Chair therefore announces that the Democratic Convention have made choice of Benjamin Fitzpatrick as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

The Chairman announced the following as the committee to inform the nominees for President and Vice President of their nomination:

William H. Ludlow, of New York.
J. L. Seward, of Georgia.
J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania.
Robert C. Wickliffe, of Louisiana.
W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota.
T. J. Flournoy, of Arkansas.
A. A. King, of Missouri.
Rion Bradbury, of Maine.
R. P. Dick, of North Carolina.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio—It is generally understood that the platform was adopted at Charleston. I understand a distinguished member from Louisiana (Mr. Wickliffe) desires to present a resolution relating to the platform, and I hope he will be allowed to do so.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana—In behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I beg leave to present the following.—The adoption of it will give to Stephen A. Douglas forty thousand votes in two of the Southern States of this Union:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

The resolution was received with loud expressions of approbation.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, the labors of this Convention, arduous as they have been, are now drawing to a close. Arduous duties lie before us in the canvass that is to come, consequent upon the nomination that we have made here to day. To the Convention, to those who have been our friends, for their support on behalf of our nominee for the presidency, and on behalf of his State, and also to this entire Convention, I return my profound thanks. We have been involved in seeming difficulties, great and perilous during the time that we have been deliberating here. But the Democratic party has passed through greater difficulties than these, and come from the contest with their banner untorn and with triumph perched upon it. [Applause.]

I have no complaint to make against those who have seceded from this Convention. But I desire to say, before I leave, that I wish them to go to their constituents with all the responsibility of that act resting upon them if the Democratic party is broken down and destroyed. As for us, we have nothing to do but with our nominations to go forth to fight this battle for the success of the Democratic party and the perpetuity of this Government. And if those gentlemen who have seceded from us bring this Government into peril, the responsibility of the act will rest upon them, and not upon us. [Applause.]

Sir, what a spectacle do we present. Day after day during this discussion I have heard it said that this whole discussion was to secure the nomination of a particular man. My lips were sealed. When gentlemen have charged that all this effort on our part has been to nominate a single man, Mr. President, the time has arrived when I can put the denial straight, flat upon that statement, and produce the proof that will put them to blush whenever they repeat it again. [Applause] I will not repeat the transactions that occurred at Charleston or here, I will refer to them only for the purpose of calling attention to another thing. At Charleston we were told by the seceders that they went off on account of the platform. How do they stand before the country to-day? They come back here upon that platform precisely as they left it at Charleston. [Applause.] They sought admission into your Convention, and the Convention acted upon their application. Then another set of gentlemen, who were in here and had pledged themselves to stand by the nominees, if they could get 202 votes in the nomination—these other gentlemen told you that unless you admitted those Seceders, they could go out, too. They made an issue, not upon the candidate, not upon the platform, but upon the contest over the seats which the Seceders claimed here. [Applause.]

I attribute none but patriotic motives to every gentleman. But I must say, I do not know how elevated that patriotism is that leads men to go out of a National Democratic Convention, and seeks to break up the party, because you will not let this man or that man, or the other man, sit here in this Convention. [Applause.] So help me, God! if I was influenced by such considerations, I would go home and seek the most insignificent town in my State and remain there the balance of my life, for I should not want to be seen by many people. [Great applause.]

Now, Mr. President, I am going to make an announcement that will account for the currency of a rumor prevalent here the other day. Judge Douglas will accept the nomination.—[Loud cheers and applause.] But Judge Douglas was prepared, for the harmony of the party, for the success of the party, for the preservation of the government, always and at all times, to withdraw his name from the Convention.—[Applause.] I mean those gentlemen shall meet that issue when they go home. I have had in my possession, since the session of this Convention here, his authority placed in my hands to withdraw his name, to be used by his friends whenever they deemed it necessary to do so. [Great applause.] And I now send to the Secretary's desk a letter which though marked 'private,' I ask may be read to this Convention.

The Secretary read the following letter:

[*Private.*]

WASHINGTON, 11 P. M., June 20.

MY DEAR SIR:—I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the Northern and Southern partizans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. [Applause.] Intervention means disunion. There is no difference between Northern and Southern intervention. The one, intervention for slavery, the other against slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained by all hazards.

But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. [Applause.] If, therefore, you and my other friends, who have stood by me with so much heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore, shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved and the unity and ascendency of the Democratic party maintained and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name and uniting upon some other non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. [Applause]—Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have implicit confidence in your's and their patriotism and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval, but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interests or aggrandizement. [Applause] My interests will be but promoted, and ambition gratified, and motives vindicated by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party.

The action of the Charleston Convention in sustaining me by so large a majority on the Platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention.

With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon Wm. A Richardsen, Baltimore, Maryland.

The reading of the letter was received with enthusiastic applause.

After the passage of resolutions of thanks to the President and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the President presenting his kind adieus to the members.

Democratic National Convention,

At Maryland Institute Hall.

The delegates who withdrew on Friday night from the Democratic Convention at the Front Street Theatre, assembled at noon on Saturday in the hall of the Maryland Institute. Before the hour of assembling they were joined by a number of additional delegates, who also withdrew from the Front Street Theatre Convention during the morning.

At 12½ o'clock the convention was organized by the calling of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, to the chair, and that gentleman, upon mounting the rostrum, was received with great applause, and proceeded to address the convention, styling it *The National Democratic Convention*. Not being conscious of any peculiar merit which induced the Convention to prefer him for the office, he attributed it to respect for the ancient and loyal State of Virginia. He was assured that the Convention would be governed by regard for the principle of States Rights. That convention which has recently assembled in Baltimore has lost all claim to the title of the National Convention. It was now the duty of this body to perform the obligations which devolved upon a National Democratic Convention. He was confident they would maintain the constitution of the country against all enemies, open or insidious.

The remarks of Mr. Russell were repeatedly interrupted by rapturous applause.

On motion, the chair appointed Mr. B. T. Johnson, of Md., and Mr. Crosby, of Arkansas, secretaries, which was ratified.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., moved a committee of fifteen on permanent organization, which was amended by Mr. Bayard, of Del., by the substitution of a committee of five; which was adopted.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee, moved that a full list of delegates be furnished the chair. Adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as the committee on organization: Messrs. Walker, of Ala., McHenry, of Pa., Stevens, of Oregon, Williams, of Mass., and Fisher, of Ky.

On motion the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

At 5 o'clock the delegates were nearly all in their seats, and the vacant space behind them filled with a mass of spectators. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock the president's hammer fell, and the convention called to order.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hera, who invoked the divine mediation in the affairs of men.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on organization, reported the following permanent officers of the convention:

President—Hon. Caleb Cushing—which was received by acclamation.

Vice-Presidents—O. R. Fenton, of Va.; A. P. Denison, of Oregon; V. L. Bradford, of Pa.; J. E. Drieblittle, of California; J. O. C. Atkinson, of Tenn.; J. S. Henrick, of Ky.; Bedford Brown, of N. C.; H. L. Benning, of Ga.; H. E. Stoughton, of Vermont; M. J. McElhaney, of Mo.; Phineas W. Lealand, of Mass.; Richard Taylor, of La; R. G. Scott, of Ala.; Josiah Gould, of Arkansas; W. D. Bowie, of Md.; W. H. Ross, of Delaware; H. M. Runnells, of Texas; B. F. Wardlaw, of Florida.

For Secretaries—A. R. Crosby, Oregon; W. P. Cooper, Va.; E. S. F. Hardcastle, Md; N. H. R. Dawson, Ala.; Thomas P. Ochseltree, Texas; J. J. Williams, Florida; F. West, Ga.; F. W. Headley, Ark., W. G. Whitley, Del.; George McHenry, Pa.; C. J. Armstead, Miss.; S. W. Humphroy, N. C.; D. D. Withers, Tenn.

Mr. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Hon. Caleb Cushing and request him to *resume his seat* in this convention; which was adopted. Soon after, Hon. Caleb Cushing entered the hall, and his presence was the signal for a burst of applause, which fairly shook the solid walls of the Institute and made the glass tingle in the casements.

Mr. Russell, of the committee, in introducing Mr. Cushing to the convention, on the stand said: "The Hon. Caleb Cushing needs no introduction from me. The Convention has already recognized him by enthusiastic acclamation—you already know him. He is now, as he was then, the chairman of the National Democratic Convention."

Upon taking the chair Mr. Cushing spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We reassemble here, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited thereto, from more than twenty States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States—for the purpose of continuing and re-establishing the party on the basis of the Constitution and the Union, and equal rights of the States. The convention is now in order for business.

Mr. Lubbock, of Texas, stated it to be his desire that the majority report on the platform as made at Charleston should be adopted by this convention, as soon as the credentials of delegates have been verified.

Mr. Hunter, of La., offered a resolution that the delegates to the Richmond convention be requested to unite with the convention in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, and to unite in their deliberations, if they feel authorized to do so, which, being objected to, was withdrawn.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to the Richmond convention, be invited to unite with their brethren now in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, provided they have authority to do so. Objection being made, Mr. Hunter withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., asked that all the delegates of the Richmond Convention be requested to take seats with the National Convention in session at the Maryland Institute; adopted.

Mr. Fisher, of Va., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare an address to the country upon the principles which have governed the convention in making their nominations for President and Vice-President, and in vindication of the principles of the party—which was adopted.

A delegate moved that the president of this convention be made the chairman of the committee, and put the motion himself to the convention, which was carried by acclamation. The chair stated he would take time to fill the committee.

Mr Portis, of Ala., moved that a national committee be appointed of one member from each State, to fix the time and place of the holding the next national convention in 1864; which was objected to and withdrawn. Mr. McHenry moved that the next national convention be held in Philadelphia.—Another delegate moved to insert Baltimore. Another voice suggested New York. Another proposed New Orleans. The vote was taken on the first proposition, which was carried, apparently by a large vote.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates as duly accredited to this, the National Democratic Convention:

Vermont 1; Massachusetts 26; New York 2; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 23; North Carolina 16; Georgia 28; Florida 6; Alabama 36; Louisiana 11; Mississippi 14; Texas 6; Arkansas 9; Missouri 2; Tennessee 19; Kentucky 10; California 8; Oregon 4.—Total 230—casting 115 votes.

The committee further reported that in the case of Iowa, there was a large party in that State who sympathized with this convention, but as the delegates present from that State were not regularly elected, the committee recommended that they have complimentary tickets to seats in this convention, but without the privilege of participating in its deliberations.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, explained his action in opposing the admission of the delegates from Iowa. They were both gentlemen of the highest character.

The president asked the chairman of the South Carolina delegation to present the names of his delegation. A delegate stated that no one was present authorized to accept the invitation, but communications were going forward which would probably enable some person to answer in a short time.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which he said were adopted unanimously by the committee. The resolutions are the same as embodied in the majority report made at Charleston, without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i:"

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3d. *Resolved*, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

4th. *Resolved*, That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5th. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the United States recognizes it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

And whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Bradford inquired what would be the vote of one delegate from a single congressional district. He thought that in such a case the delegate should be entitled to one vote and not half a vote.

Mr Butler said the convention should be careful that nothing should be done in the action of the convention which might be the basis of misrepresentation.

The President explained that under the resolution of the convention the delegate would be entitled to one-half a vote.

Mr. Yancey was in favor of delegates in such instances casting one vote.

Mr. Butler moved that each delegate be entitled to *half* a vote.

Mr. Johnson stated that delegates were elected to cast but half a vote.

Mr. Hunter, of Ala., said that the delegate from his State were instructed to cast the vote as a unit, and the rule would not apply to his delegation.

After considerable time passed in discussion and private consultation, Mr. Butler withdrew his resolution, and suggested that every delegation should be allowed to cast their vote as they thought proper.

It was then moved that the convention proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President, which motion was adopted.

Dr Loring, of Massachusetts, said that before proceeding to ballot he desired to say a few words. He then, without mentioning names, alluded in terms of eulogy to a distinguished citizen of Virginia, and afterwards in the same terms to a prominent son of Kentucky, which was received with loud applause.

Mr. ——, of Alabama, spoke in high terms of these distinguished statesmen—the Hon R. M. T. Hunter and the Hon. John C Breckinridge—and closed by nominating the latter as the candidate of the convention for President of the United States.

Mr. Dent seconded the nomination with some enthusiastic remarks.

Mr. Ewing put in nomination Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and spoke warmly in commendation of his high character as a statesman. Mr. Dickinson had been for six years in the Senate of the United States, where he battled for the rights of the South. Mr. Webster had said of him, that he could not be spared from that body.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, nominated General Joseph Lane of Oregon—the Marion of his State. He spoke in his favor at some length.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, expressed his thanks to Alabama for presenting the name of Virginia's distinguished son. He did not feel authorized to withdraw his name, but as Mr. Hunter did not desire the nomination, he hoped that Alabama would do so. The name of Mr. Hunter was then withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the name of General Lane.

THE BALLOT.

The roll of States was then called with the following result:

For Breckinridge—Vermont, ½; Massachusetts, 8; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1½; Virginia, 11½; Georgia, 14; Florida 3; Alabama 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 4; Arkansas 4; Kentucky, 4½; Minnesota, 1; Oregon 3; —Total 81.

The vote for Dickinson was as follows, but before the vote was announced all the votes were changed to Breckinridge:

For Dickinson—New York, 2; Maryland, 3; North Carolina, 8½; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 5½.—Total 20.

The President then declared that the vote was unanimous for John C. Breckinridge.

When New York was called, Mr. Bartley spoke at length in explanation of his position and the position of the New York democracy—and voted for Daniel S. Dickinson.

When Virginia was called a delegate stated that seven congressional districts were represented but by one delegate each, and he would therefore cast their vote in full for said districts.

Mr. Green, of N. C., then nominated Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

Mr. Scott, of California, seconded the nomination, and moved that Gen. Joseph Lane be nominated by acclamation, but at the suggestion of the president he afterwards withdrew his motion.

The States were then called and the vote was declared unanimous for Gen. Lane.

Both nominations were received with great cheering.

On motion, the president of the convention was requested to notify the nominees of their nomination.

The president requested the chairman of each delegation to present to him the name of a person as a member of the national democratic committee.

Mr. Yancey was then loudly called for, and taking his position on the platform, he made an eloquent and lengthy speech, which throughout was loudly cheered—after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

A Word to the Democracy.

It is all important in the present crisis that the Democracy should determine to battle the common enemy of our organization and the country. This is no time for the exercise of mere partisanship. It is no time to give way to unbridled passions or to violent antagonisms. The Republicans, rallied under the black banner of negro equality and following the traitorous lead of Charles Sumner, Joshua Giddings and Abraham Lincoln, are bold and defiant in their crusade against the Constitution and the unity of the State. And, at such a moment, the eyes of the nation are turned to the Democratic party as the only one which can avert the National calamity at which the Abolitionists aim. Is it wise, politic or judicious that, because one portion of the party prefer one candidate and the other another, the hopes of a great people should be disappointed and the Government established by our fathers utterly overthrown? We put the question in all candor to the great body of our people, and we suggest to them, as we have done before, that bitter rancor can benefit neither one side or the other, and that union, concession and harmony are demanded to rescue the country from its peril.

Elsewhere the newspapers and the people are less governed by the vindictiveness of spirit which is here evinced. Only in the cities can all the turmoil and trouble and bitterness of contending forces be found. The possibility of united action is not for a moment denied in the interior of this and other States, and, indeed, many of our exchanges realize the necessity of mutual concessions for the common cause. We therefore cannot but regard positive resolutions, at this juncture, as dangerous, inexpedient, and unwise; and we counsel our Democratic newspaper cotemporaries to defer for a time expressions which are calculated not only to separate still further the different wings of the party, but help the Republicans to power. In the present perilous juncture, involving the weal or woe of the entire country for an indefinite time, and perhaps for centuries, it is of the utmost consequence that our newspaper friends especially should exercise extreme caution and circumspection in assuming a position that for the campaign must be final.

The enthusiastic may flatter themselves in their own conceit, that this man or that has enough strength to win the electoral vote of this State or the other; and, in their false security, may drive others into positions which will defeat the purposes they have in view. But those who regard this campaign from a different and a more national standpoint confess that to overthrow the odds and ends, combined under the Republican organization, *the whole Democratic vote must be so polled that every substantial opponent of Abolitionism may give expression to his abhorrence of the Helper and Seaman infamies.*

Now, how is this to be done? Will the object be attained by divisions and sub-divisions, by denunciations and counter-denunciations, by strife, by contention, by acrimonious warfare? Or will the defeat of the common foe of the country and of the Democratic party be secured most surely by fair, manly and courteous interchange of opinion? Truly, every honest mind can have no difficulty in solving these questions; nor can there be any difficulty in determining the right course to be pursued. Nothing is to be gained by a divided household but disaster and ruin, and none but the blind will pursue a policy that is fraught with calamity.

The Democracy should bear in mind that the only hope Abraham Lincoln has of attaining the Presidency is found in the probable divided action of the true friends of the Union, and that over the foolish if not suicidal action already taken the enemies of the Republic gloat with significant satisfaction. It is for Union-loving men, no matter what their partizan proclivities may be, to say whether the hopes of the Abolitionists shall be gratified, and whether the common foe shall continue to rejoice over the prospective division of the Democratic party. Shall the Union be maintained in all its integrity, or shall it be handed over as the sport and toy of a hungry, corrupt and unconstitutional, organization? There is but one answer to this. There must be a union or defeat. With the one the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people will be secured. With the other, injustice, wrong and disaster are sure to follow. Shall we have union or defeat?

Special Notices.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country: all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

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Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
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Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
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Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & BUEHLER—*Gentlemen:*—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony to that already given, as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass, I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the "New Jersey," the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH WALKER.

☞In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. JOHN ROSE, of Cumberland township, whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & B.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y*

THE COMPILER.

B. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. Frederick A. Server,	14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James,	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Leitner,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour,	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker,	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WILL, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday, the 21st day of July inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present. M. J. STABLE, *Chairman.*

July 2, 1860. td

☞The following persons compose the Committee: Gettysburg, H. J. Stable, (chairman.) Wm. J. Martin; Cumberland, George Bushman; Franklin, Wesley J. Lett; Menallen, Wm. Overdeer; Huntington, Daniel Sheffer; Butler, John Eicholtz; Latimore, Joel Griest; Reading, Henry A. Picking; Tyrone, James N. Pittenturf; Straban, Edward Moritz; Oxford, Joseph J. Smith; Hamilton, George Baker, Esq.; Berwick bor., Samuel Wolf; Berwick tp., John Miller; Conowago, Dr. C. Hombach; Mountpleasant, Nicholas Heltzel; Union, Amos Lefever; Germany, Wm. Duttera; Mountjoy, Henry Hembler; Freedom, Abraham Krise; Hamiltonban, Jesse P. Topper; Liberty, Edward McIntire.

☞Language fails us adequately to express our deep and heart-felt sorrow because of the present divided condition of the old, time-honored Democratic party. Such a calamity, always to be dreaded, falls with increased weight upon the country now—now that the cloud of sectional Black Republicanism hangs so threateningly over it. The causes at the bottom of this open distraction we have not the disposition to descant upon. The sad *result* is before us, and, invoking the powers of our coolest judgments, it is imperative that we look it fairly in the face, and "make the best of it."

That *we* are still hopeful, is honestly asserted. We do *not* "give up the ship." The Democratic party has undergone trying times before—has suffered almost overwhelming defeats—and yet when the "sober second thought" returned, victory again went with the Democratic hosts into the fight, and crowned their efforts with its brightest laurels. We believe that such will still be our happy lot if wise counsels prevail and duty be well performed. Dark as the present hour is, there is still time enough between this and the day of trial at the ballot box to allow the adoption of such measures of wisdom as may prevent that greatest of all calamities, the election of a sectional, Black Republican President—an event which, in our humble judgment, would be followed by the disruption of this glorious union of States. From which catastrophe may a kind Providence forever shield us!

We say there is time for the adoption of proper remedial measures. Let it be faithfully employed. *Rash and hasty counsels can do no good now*—and we beg every Democratic reader to take this declaration home to his heart. When all efforts to secure unity of action shall have failed—when the hopes of the great body of the Democratic party shall have been again disappointed—then *if* bitterness must be indulged in, there will be quite time enough for it; but until then let our love of the "good old cause" control us all in wisdom and keep us in the path of duty.

On Monday next, (we write this on Friday) a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will take place at Philadelphia. Upon its deliberations more may depend, so far as this State is concerned, than upon the doings of any similar body ever before convened within its borders. As a member of it, we shall allow no ordinary obstacle to prevent our attendance. The meeting may result in great good;—it may result in nothing—even worse than nothing. Let us wait and see.

The Democratic papers of the State assume different positions—some for Mr. DOUGLAS, others for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, whilst others again express no preference, but advise all Democrats to be patient, and moderate in the expression of their preferences and views.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* is of the latter class, an article from which paper will be found in another column, expressing at some length this view.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* is also without a name at its mast-head. It denounces the secession at Charleston as "foolish" and "ill-advised," because by remaining those delegates might have prevented the nomination of Douglas by a two-thirds vote; "but," it further says, "after the Charleston Convention had requested the several States to fill vacancies, it was not for the Baltimore Convention to determine who should be chosen by the respective States as their representatives. That was a question for the exclusive determination of the States. They had the right to re-commission the seceding delegates and the Convention had no right to question their authority." The article concludes: "Our most earnest desire is for the defeat of the Black Republican party and its candidates, and our duty is to follow the path that promises to lead most directly to that result, and in so doing we shall not, in any event, be severed from the great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania."

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* places *both* tickets (DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE) at the head of its columns, without taking ground for either. From the leading editorial in last Tuesday's paper we copy the following:

"Disaster and defeat stare us in the face, for the present, but the party will, sooner or later, recover from its prostrate and disrupted condition, and those who were directly or indirectly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of things, will be held to a fearful accountability in the future.—But what has been done cannot now be undone, and it becomes us, one and all, to do our duty as Democrats, and sustain what appears to be the regular organization of the party. Any other course will only place things in a worse shape than they are at present, and be attended with no present or prospective good to the Democracy or the country.

"Mistakes and blunders were committed all round at Charleston and Baltimore.—There should have been no secession at first; there was no necessity whatever for such a proceeding. In this, the Southern delegates who seceded committed an egregious blunder. But when they came back and claimed their seats at Baltimore, being the only truly accredited delegates from their respective States, they should have been admitted without hesitation by the Convention. By not extending to them the olive branch, the Northern delegates placed themselves in the wrong, and brought about the disruption which immediately followed. Two wrongs never yet made one right.

"After the above was in type, we received the *Pennsylvanian* containing a call for a meeting of the State Central Committee, on Monday next. We are heartily glad of this, and we hope, that when they meet, moderate counsels will prevail, and that everything will be done that is possible to conciliate and bring about union and harmony in the party. We must have but *one* candidate for the Presidency, or at least but *one* electoral ticket, if we expect to beat the Black Republicans either at the October or November elections. The watchword should be 'everything for the cause and nothing for men.'"

The Easton *Sentinel* does not take ground for either ticket. It says:

"It is enough for us to know that this unfortunate result has been brought about and we feel it our duty, to use every effort that we can put forth, to heal up the difficulty, at least so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and save it from being placed in the Black Republican column. * * "It will be worse than nonsense for us to run two electoral tickets—we cannot afford to fight among ourselves in Pennsylvania; we have too much at stake—we have a Governor to elect; members of Congress to chose and a State Legislature to secure, who will have the selection of a United States Senator to make. We therefore say, let us counsel together—exhaust every means of adjustment before we further pursue a suicidal course."

The Lock Haven *Democrat* expresses its purpose to support Douglas and Johnson, and then remarks:

"If separate Electoral tickets are run for Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, the State is at least endangered, if not absolutely thrown away. To avoid this danger, to unite the party as far as possible, to save Gen. Foster and thus prevent three years of extravagant Republican misrule in this State, and to elect a Democratic President if possible and thus save the Nation from disruption, we hope the Democratic State Executive Committee will require a pledge from the persons in nomination as electors to vote in the event of their election, for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge, if their votes will elect either. On this basis, we think the entire Democratic vote of this State could be united on one ticket, and if we are united we can carry the State. By keeping the party thus united, we could carry more Congressional Districts than we could otherwise hope for, probably the State Legislature and thus secure a U. S. Senator, and would pretty certainly elect Gen. Foster. The Committee meets on Monday next, and then some decisive action will be taken.

"For the present we counsel and urge the utmost moderation, as the only means of securing ultimate union and harmony, so necessary to success. Any man can be a Democrat when storms do not prevail and the political waters run smoothly, but in times of division and impending disaster the nerve and the judgment of the strongest may be tried to their utmost bent, and the weak and the timid are likely to be engulphed in the seas of mistake or passion, *or by the opposition.* Let us all keep clear of these dangers, and by doing our utmost for union and harmony prove our manhood and devotion to our party and to the country."

The York papers—the *Gazette* and *Press*—of last Tuesday, contain no expression of preference. Other papers in the State of equal respectability with those above mentioned, take the same course—all no doubt with the hope that good may result therefrom.

The Chambersburg *Spirit* hoists the Douglas flag. The Carlisle papers—the *Volunteer* and *Democrat*—do the same; and so does the Hanover *Gazette*. The Greensburg (Westmoreland) *Democrat* and the Harrisburg *State Sentinel* also raise Mr. Douglas's name.

The Philadelphia *Argus* is out for Breckinridge, as are the Norristown *Register* and Juniata *Register*.

The above include only the Democratic exchanges from this State, received at this office during the last few days.

☞The editor of the *Sentinel* appears to be no little concerned in regard to the course the *Compiler* may take in the present aspect of the Presidential question. Devoted as we are, heart and soul, to the Democratic party, and controlled as we shall be by regard for its highest interests, the editor will hardly expect us to consult the Opposition in the premises—that Opposition which has never relented in its unfair war upon the cause we adhere to. But adopt whatever course we might, it could not place us in an attitude half as *"twistical"* as the present position of the editor of the *Sentinel* exhibits him in—drilling as he now does under the Abolition Republican flag of Lincoln, after his long and persistent professions of old line Whig national sentiments! Either of the nominations made at Baltimore week before last are immeasurably preferable to the Chicago "trailer."

"The old Democratic hulk has at last gone down, after having rioted in corruption since 1852. All that we have to regret is that the funeral obsequies must be delayed until next November, and that its stinking carcass will be in our nostrils until then."—*Star.*

☞We copy the above from the *Star* as another evidence of the real character of its editor or editors. A half dozen lines so unqualifiedly indecent rarely meet the eye of the political reader.

☞The Opposition papers hereabouts have Lincoln and Hamlin at their mast-heads as the "People's Candidates." This is a gross mistake, or grosser deception—because the Convention which nominated these gentlemen fixed the name of the party, by *resolution*, as "the Republican Party"—not the *National* Republican Party, but simply, "the Republican Party." "People's Party" was not dreamed of for a name by the Abolition leaders at Chicago!

☞Mr. DOUGLAS has expressed his disposition to accept the nomination tendered him by the Convention held at the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, upon the platform adopted. Mr. FITZPATRICK has declined the Vice Presidency, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has been placed in his stead by the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also indicates his willingness to accept the nomination of the Convention at the Maryland Institute, with the platform adopted. Gen. LANE does the same in regard to the Vice Presidency.

☞The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, J. C. ELLIS, Esq., will appear in our next.

LOCAL NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT.—The annual Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, took place on Wednesday last. The number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance we thought larger than usual—really jamming the hall—whilst the performances of the graduates afforded the largest measure of satisfaction to all present. The following was the order of exercises on the occasion:

Overture. (Freyschutz,) Weber.
Oration on the Church and the Family—HARRY P. NORTHROP, Charleston, S. C.
Overture, (Tancredi.) Rossini.
Oration on the Siege of Malta and its Moral—EDWARD P. SLEVIN, Philadelphia.
Waltz, (Orchestra.) Dielman.
Oration on Architecture, Past and Present—JOHN H. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Cincinnati.
Overture. (Don Juan,) Mozart.
Ney's Last Charge.—A Poem.—EDWARD BOURSAUD, Brooklyn.
Oration on the Pope, Prince and the People—JAMES E. DUFFY, Butler, Butler county, Pa.
Quick Step, (Cheer Boys, Cheer.)
Oration on our Literature—GEORGE H. J. MARMION, Harper's Ferry, Va.
Overture, (Figaro,) Mozart.
Oration on our Mission—JOHN TRACY, Albany, N. Y.
Commencement March. Dielman.
CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
Valedictory—HARRY P. NORTHROP, Charleston.
Plaintive Air. Dielman.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.
Finale, (Orchestra.)

Near the close of the exercises, the President, Rev. Dr. McCAFFERY, delivered a brief address in his usually happy and powerful vein. The music, under the direction of Prof. DIELMAN, was of the first order, and elicited throughout the warmest applause.

Whilst the orations of the graduates were all worthy of the flattering receptions given them by the audience, it affords us pleasure to be able to state that that of Mr. DUFFY, the only Pennsylvanian in the class, did high credit to the Commonwealth he represented.

The annual dinner to the graduates was, of course, "A No. 1," combining every substantial and delicacy of the season. Nor would any one knowing the man expect anything else, when we state that it was gotten up under the liberal provision of Vice President MCCLOSKEY—who, by the way, has few, if any, equals in similar official position. Sentiments were proposed, and fittingly responded to—some in solid eloquence, and others in racy humor. It was a pleasant hour to all.

DISTRIBUTION.—The annual Distribution at St. Joseph's Academy, near Emmitsburg, came off on Thursday. Here, too, the crowd of visitors was large—too large for the capacity of the hall. It was a "beautiful sight to see," whilst the music of the young ladies fell upon the ear only to please and captivate. Prof. DIELMAN lent a directing hand—and to him, and to those who have the Institute in charge, as well as to the young ladies themselves, the entire audience owe many thanks for the real pleasure experienced on the occasion. We give the programme:

Grand Entrance March.....Dielman.
Pianos—Misses M. Baggett, J. Winchester, M. Blois, J. Jackson.
Harp—Misses L. Smith, M. Cummiskey, E. Huguenin, L. Kirby.
CORONATION.
ACADEMIC HONORS.
Coronation Ode—(Chorus).....Dielman
Accompanied by Misses L. Smith, E. Kennedy.
Premiums in Christian Doctrine.'
L Air National—Arranged by.....Bochsa.
Harp—Miss L. Smith. Piano—Miss M. Baggett.
Premiums in Rhetoric, Composition, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Reading and Orthography.
O Virgin Mother—(Words by Rev. J. Eyrnel.) Dielman. Accompanied by Miss M. Baggett.
Favorite Melodies.—Harps—Misses L. Smith, M. Cummiskey.
Premiums in Logic, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Botany.
Home, Sweet Home—(Juvenile Circle)...Grobe.
Pianos—Misses V. Devounes, F. Elder, E. Cooke, T. Harris, J. Mason, A. Hammond, C. McFaul, J. Hathaway.
Sound of Harps Angelical.....Donizetti.
Sung by Misses J. Bride, M. Blois. Accompanied by Miss M. Baggett.
Premiums in Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of Globes, Sacred and Profane History and Mythology.
I Puritani.....Berg.
Pianos—Misses M. Baggett, C. Elder.
Premiums in Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German.
Le Reveil Des Fees.....?.....Godefroid.
Piano—Miss L. Smith.
Premiums in Writing, Drawing and Painting.
Qual Cor Tradisti.....Julia Fowle.
Sung by Miss J. Bride. Accompanied by Miss M. Cummiskey.
Premiums in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
La Muette De Portici.....Auber.
Pianos—Misses J. Winchester, Z. Thomas, E. Kennedy, C. Elder, M. Melcher, L. Kirby, E. Dielman.
Premiums in Plain Needle-work, Tapestry, Embroidery, Ebony-work and Artificial Flower-making.
Farewell to St. Joseph's—(Words by Miss J. Bride)—Dielman.
March.....Dielman.
Pianos—Misses M. Baggett, Z. Thomas, M. Blois, M. Hathaway.
Harps—Misses L. Smith, M. Cummiskey, L. Kirby, E. Huguenin.

COMMENCEMENT.—On Tuesday last occurred the annual Commencement at Calvert College, located at New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. We are informed by gentlemen present that the exercises were of a highly pleasing character—reflecting creditably upon graduates and professors. A large audience was present, which did not fail to manifest its appreciation. This county was represented in the graduating class by JAMES GUBERNATOR, (son of J. L. Gubernator, deceased,) who, we are told, acquitted himself well, and with credit to "little Adams." The exercises were conducted in the following order:

Grand March, H. Dielman, Mus. Dr.
Music—Oration—D. H. ROBERTS, Uniontown, Md.
Young America—Poem—CHARLES WILL, Norfolk, Va.
Music.
Conquest of Granada—Oration—H. MCATEE, Hartford co., Md.
Common Sense—Poem—WALTER DOYLE, Norfolk, Va.
Music.
Progress of Mankind—Oration—JAMES GUBERNATOR, Adams county, Pa.
The Goddess of Liberty—Poem—O. L. JENKINS, Baltimore, Md.
Music.
Nathan Hale, the Patriot—Oration—A. MAYNARD, Liberty, Md.
Classical Studies—Oration—CHAS. ROBERTS, Uniontown, Md.
Music.
American Independence—Oration—D. BOWLING, Charles county, Md.
The Death of De Soto—Oration—FR. HIPKINS, Norfolk, Va.
Music.
Duties of Young Americans—Oration—E. MCLEAN, Washington, D. C.
Music.
Address by Dr. Roberts Bartholow, U. S. A.
Music.
CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
Music.
Valedictory—D. H. ROBERTS.
Music.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.
Finale.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence will occur on Wednesday next. No preparations for a general celebration have been made here, but we suppose that business will be suspended, as is customary, and that a half dozen or more pic nic parties will betake themselves to the inviting groves in the vicinity.

COMMUNICATED.

MOWING MATCH.—At a trial of Mowers, held on the farm of John Krohl, York co., Pa., on the 23d day of June, 1860, the undersigned Committee, after having impartially examined the lots cut by the different machines; do report Awards, as follows:

Buckeye, (Shireman's,) First Premium.
Ohio Mower, (Hoffhein's,) Second Premium.
Ray's, (Metcalf's,) Third Premium.
Whitenack, (Gross's,) Fourth Premium.

A. W. COOK,
PETER EISENHART,
M. S. WALTER,
E. A. BELL,
Comm.

PIC NIC.—Hiawatha Temple of Honor, Social Temple, and Cadets of Temperance, will join in a Pic Nic at Spangler's Spring, on Wednesday, the 4th. Rev. Mr. SUMWALT will deliver an Address, and R. MCCLEAN will read the Declaration of Independence. The Citizen's Band will be present and enliven the exercises.

☞Mr. SOLOMON POWERS, of this place, is now furnishing granite for the street crossings in our neighboring town of Hanover, and the Editor of the *Spectator* appears to think they are just *the* thing, and will make their crossings "compare favorably with those of any town in the State."

☞Those of our readers who cultivate the Currant in their gardens will find it no little to their advantage to substitute the variety known as the "Cherry Currant," for the small kind so long in common use hereabouts. Of the propriety of a suggestion like this we were entirely convinced, the other day, upon seeing on our table several bunches of Cherry Currants, sent in by Mrs. WM. MCCLEAN. The bunches were very large, whilst the berries were probably superior in size to any we had ever before seen. Let the variety be more generally cultivated.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell.

The Democracy of Bedford met in Convention on the 19th ult., and recommended Hon. W. F. SCHELL as their preference for candidate for Congress in this district. The following is the resolution, in relation to the Congressional nomination, unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we claim the right to name the candidate for Congress in this District at the next election, and recommend Hon. W. P. Schell as our candidate, and hereby appoint B. F. Meyers, Maj. John Watson and O. H. Gaither to meet the delegates from the other counties of said district, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to place in nomination such candidate.

Mr. Schell is widely known for his fine abilities, and his unwavering Democracy, and he would make a most capable and efficient representative in our National Legislature—says the *Pennsylvanian* with entire truth.

CAMPAIGN COMPILER.—The *Compiler* will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at FIFTY CENTS!—SEND IN THE NAMES!

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	5 00
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 17
Corn	56
Rye	68
Oats	30
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 00
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	60
Plaster of Paris	6 25
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 6 00
Wheat	1 32 to 1 60
Rye	78 to 80
Corn	66 to 72
Oats	36 to 39
Clover Seed	4 50 to 7 75
Timothy Seed	3 25 to 3 50
Best Cattle, per hund.	6 00 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund.	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	14 00 to 17 00
Whiskey	20 to 21
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, July 2, 1860.

Berdow John	Merse A.
Brooks J. C. 2	Myers Mrs. Hannah C.
Baird Rev. John H.	Melching Miss Sabina
Cook William H.	Millar Peter
Crisswell Mrs. Mary Ann	McDannell David
Pyscrt Wm.	McGaughy Robert
Dott C. B.	Myers John K.
Deitrick Lewis W.	Reidel Henry
Deeter Ephraim M.	Reilly J. E.
Fouik George	Shultz James N.
Ferguson Samuel	Sterner Miss Ann M.
Faehl Peter	Shaner Charles
Grove Leonard	Snead D.
Getty M. C. 2	Sheeley John
Hughes A. Mong	Sheaffer John B.
Hostler Lewis	Shiley George
Hostetter J. H.	Stouch S.
Holyworth J. B.	Simpson Thomas
Hoffa Cyrus S.	Thomas Hugh M.
Ichelberger Lewis	Taylor Miss Mary E.
Kurtz J. H.	Wolf David
Little Capt. Andrew	Woodward R.
McKnight James	Zettle Jacob

GEORGE GEYER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they were advertised.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that payment of the 2d instalment on each share of stock (one-fifth of each share,) subscribed, payable on the *1st of July inst.*, is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner, the Treasurer of said Company, at his office in his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, *Pres't.*

D. MCCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*
July 2, 1860.

Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY.—The President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July, 1859. GEO. THRONE, *Pres't.*

GEORGE ARNOLD, *Treasurer.*
July 2, 1860. 3t

The Union

SHALL NOT AND CANNOT BE DISSOLVED.—Everybody should take notice to their own interests. The undersigned just having returned from the city takes this method of calling the attention of the public to an examination of his splendid assortment of goods, as follows:

H. G. Carr's is the place to get cheap hosiery of all kinds.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best cheese in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest knives and forks in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest spoons in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest neck ties in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest shirt collars in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest hair trunks in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest clothes brushes in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest flesh brushes in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get those nice pipes with the long red stems.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest pocket knives in town.
H. G. Carr's is the place to get the cheapest queensware.
H. G. Carr has the cheapest marbles in town.
H. G. Carr has the finest finest assortment of fancy cakes, for table purposes, in town.

Farmers, H. G. Carr has the cheapest table Molasses in town—only 46 cents by the 5 or 10 gallons. In short, anything you want to buy cheap, H. G. CARR'S is the place to find it.—Just come and see if it is not so. Don't forget the place—in York street, next door to Saupee's bakery. [July 2, 1860.

☞Congress adjourned on Monday, after passing the Post-office Deficiency Bill, the Civil Appropriation Bill, &c. The President, a few minutes before the adjournment, sent to the House a special message, in which he protests against the Covode Committee and the resolutions of censure adopted by the House.

☞Our columns are almost exclusively occupied with political matter to-day, a necessity growing out of the interest felt in the proceedings at Baltimore week before last. Usual variety hereafter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Mr. ELI O. CREAGER to Miss ELMIRA V. daughter of Mr. J. H. Skelly—both of Gettysburg.

At Williamsport, Md., on the 12th ult., by the Rev. C. Lepley, Mr. JOHN A. FLEMING, formerly of Shepherd-town, Va., (and late of Emmitsburg,) to Miss MARY SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Geo. Wolf—all of Williamsport.

On Tuesday week, by the Rev. Mr. Zieber, Mr. JOHN D. TRIMMER, of Hanover, to Miss CHRISTIANA RUDISIL, of the vicinity of Hanover.

On Wednesday week, at Emanuel Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Charles R. Howard, Mr. FRANK HERSH, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Col. Samuel McClellan, of Baltimore.

DIED.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. CLARISSA A., wife of Mr. Henry Wantz, of this place, aged 48 years 4 months and 13 days. ☞Funeral tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Ever Green Cemetery. [Baltimore and Westminster papers please copy.]

On the 26th ult., Mrs. ANNA MARY MCSHERRY, wife of Patrick McSherry, of Mountpleasant township, in the 66th year of her age. [Obituary next week.]

On the 27th ult., Mr. JAS. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, of Butler township, aged 69 years.

In Baltimore, on the 26th ult., ANNIE MARY, daughter of Wilson G. and Annie M. Horner, aged 8 months and 2 days.

On the 27th ult., in Franklin township, DAVID ALFRED, son of George Walter, aged 10 years 10 months and 25 days.

On the 17th ult., DANIEL BROUGH, of Franklin township.

At the residence of her son, F. W. Denwiddie, Esq., in Rockville, Indiana, on Sunday, May 13th, Mrs. SARAH DENWIDDIE, late of Gettysburg, and widow of Hugh Denwiddie, Sr., deceased, formerly of Adams county, in the 81st year of her age.

At Cambridge City, Indiana, on the 23d of September last, Mr. HENRY B. DENWIDDIE, formerly of Adams co., aged about 60 years.

On the 8th of May last, in Emmitsburg, JOHN PEOPLES, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but for the last 50 or 60 years a resident of Emmitsburg and vicinity.

On the 12th ult., in Emmitsburg, JOHN CULLIGAN, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 6th ult., of putrid sore throat, ANN FRANCES, aged 8 years and 2 months; and on the 12th inst., JOSIAH, aged 5 years and 11 months—children of Josiah and Ann Eliza Wetzel, of the vicinity of Emmitsburg.

On Saturday week, an infant child of Capt. Robert McCurdy, of this place.

Commissioner.

WE are requested to announce MARTIN GETZ, of Hamilton town-ship, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 18, 1860. tc

Commissioner.

WE are requested to announce SAMUEL MARCH, of Reading township, as a candidate for Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 18, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

JACOB TROXEL.

Getty-burg, March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

MICHAEL B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of many of my friends and fellow-Democrats, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated I promise the party that no energetic efforts shall be lost to secure my election; and if elected, I promise the voters of the county to discharge the duties of the office impartially, fearlessly and conscientiously. SAMUEL WOLF.

Abbottstown, March 26, 1860. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Through the encouragement of some of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.—If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily. PETER ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860. tc

Prothonotary.

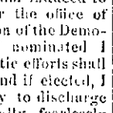
AT the friendly and earnest solicitation of numbers of my Fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB MELHORN.

Mountpleasant tp., June 4, 1860. tc

A Valuable Farm,

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 25th day of August next*, that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the public road leading from the State road to Bender's Church, adjoining lands of Michael Dietrick, George Weaver, David Shriver, and others, containing 284 ACRES, more or less, with a Two-story Dwelling HOUSE, part stone and part log, a Log Barn with Sheds, Wagon Shed and other Out-buildings erected thereon; two Wells of good Water; also running water part of the year. About 60 Acres of this Tract is in Timber, and a large proportion of good Meadow.



This Tract can be conveniently divided into several tracts, and will be offered separately and together. The part No. 1, with the buildings, will contain 155 Acres, more or less, and the residue will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

This property is situated in a good neighborhood, about 5 miles from the Railroad, with a good public road leading to it. The terms of sale will be accommodating, and the attention of buyers is solicited, as a rare chance is offered to buy good land at a cheap rate. A clear and indisputable title will be given.

☞Persons wishing to view the property will call either on John B. Galbraith, residing on the adjoining farm, or on Samuel Diehl, in the immediate neighborhood.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by SAMUEL DIEHL,
MICHAEL DIETRICK,
Attorney in fact for the Heirs of Wm. Galbraith, dec'd.

June 25, 1860. ts

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

JOHN EICHOLTZ.

Butler tp., April 2, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next Election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily. HENRY G. CARR.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1860. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.

HENRY G WOLF.

April 9, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. SAMUEL THOMAS.

Tyrone tp., June 4, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself again as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM OVERDEER.

Bendersville, April 2, 1860. tc

Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1860. tc

$5,000 Reward!

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.—*Best in the World!*—Now is the time to order Machines and not be disappointed, like there were a good many last season. I have made some important improvements as to cutting grain, strength and durability of the Machine, &c. Farmers wishing to get Machines, are respectfully invited to call at my shop, or with my agents, and see the new arrangements; and further, I will state that there is a Machine made at Dover, York county, Pa., which is called "Ball's Ohio Mower," having 2 driving wheels, and looking much like my machine; and it was reported in some places last year that they were some of my Machines. They proved a perfect failure, were lying about in the fence corners, and men were obliged to get other Machines to cut their crops. I wish to inform the farmers that they were none of my machines. There is considerable difference in the two Machines.—Persons coming to my shop may see the difference, as I have both Buck Eye and Ball's here. My Machine cuts in front of driving wheel and Ball's behind. But, as some men think it preferable in cutting grain behind, I hereby state that I can make mine to cut behind as well as front, but none are made that way unless so ordered.

I also have different kinds of second-handed Machines on hand, such as MANNY'S, HUSSEY'S and MCCORMICK'S. Price of second-handed Machines from $25 to $75.

For the convenience of men using my Machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the Machine Shops here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: David Sterner, Gettysburg; W. W. Dingee & Co., York; F. Gardner, Carlisle: Samuel Fitz, Hanover; David Shoof, Waynesboro'; ——, Chambersburg.

☞I also continue making GRAIN DRILLS and other MACHINERY. REPAIRING DONE; and the best kind of Spring Teeth, Rakes, &c., are kept for sale. J. R. SHIREMAN,

East Berlin, Adams county, Pa.

May 7, 1860. 2m

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June

A Card.

I WISH to inform my friend Hoffheins that I did not intend to run his Machine down in my advertisement; no man reading my advertisement carefully can say so, because I don't say anything about the construction, or general character, or any other point of the Machine, more than that I stated his machine cuts behind driving wheels, and mine in front. Nor shall I say anything in regard to that, at this time, for the reason that there are other men making the same Machine, who always treated me as gentlemen; I treated them as such also, and don't know but what their Machines will answer the purpose as well as the common run of Machines.

I must further to inform my friend Hoffheins, that I can prove that he tried to get the right to make the Buckeye Machine in the first place, but he was informed that I had the right for this section of country for it, so he took what was left, and ever since has been running my Machine down, and claimed advantages over mine—but, according to his own admission, his Machine proved a perfect failure. Last season, as he himself says, they came back after trial. Now, my Machine shall not bear the name of lying about in the fields, nor that I could not make them work. This I will not stand, nor would he either, or any other man, after misrepresenting my Machine as did Mr. H.

My object in mentioning in my advertisement anything about the Dover Machine, was simply to correct some misrepresentations made in regard to the two Machines, so the public would not confound my Machine with the Dover Machine. But as the matter has gone so far, I shall try to correct some of his expressions.—First, my friend thinks I must be "hard up for sales." So long as I can make more sales than Machines, and sell every now and then one to a man who tried Mr. Hoffheins' Dover Machine last season, and sell them too at my regularly established prices, I, at least, am satisfied.—But don't it look as if Mr. Hoffheins is "hard up to make sales," when he offers his Machines for a less price than the same Machine is offered by other manufacturers of the same Machine?

2d. My friend H. thinks I "must be very much excited, or afraid of the Ball Machine." I would inform my friend and the public, that I was at the greatest practical field trial of Reapers and Mowers ever held in the United States, at Syracuse, 300 miles west of New York city, in July, 1857, when all the different Machines were tried, in every shape and form, and after all was over, the first premium, grand gold Medal and Diploma, was awarded to the Buckeye Machine as the best Mowing Machine, over Burrell's, Hallenback's, Kirby's, Heath's, Hovey's, *Ball's Ohio Mower*, Manny's, Ketchum's, and a number of others. I have no reason to be excited or afraid of the Ball Machine, after it has been licked at such a great trial.

I have seen more different Machines work, than my friend H. ever knew or heard of, and could have had the making of the Ball Machine before he ever knew anything about it.

3d. My friend H. says, "a kicked dog will holler," in which I must give him perfectly right. When he read my advertisement, he was kicked, and then he hollered; he only made a mistake, for he was the kicked dog. I would not want to be kicked any harder than to have all the Machines of one season's make brought back, after having made a great blow-out how I was going to take all the other Machines down, and before having any experience or trial.

4th. My friend H. thinks I misrepresented the thing, by saying that some of his Machines were "lying in the fence-corners"—that was the report. I can't say that I saw one of his Machines exactly in a fence-corner, but I did see one of his Machines in a field—where I started one of mine aside of it—which had better been in a fence corner out of the road.

5th. My friend denies that he made the Ball Machine last Summer, and states that I knew it. I don't know what he called his Machine at the end of the Season, but at the beginning of it, the cry was Mr. Hoffheins is making the Ball Reaper and Mower. Now I can't see where this talk can have originated from than from Mr. Hoffheins himself, the maker of the Machine. So, if I misrepresented that, I think my friend can blame himself for it; men wanting Machines will generally enquire the name of it, and whose patent it is. Now, Mr. H., what was the name of your Machine at the end of the season?

6th. As to the honesty he talks about, if we were to exchange, there would be very little boot coming to him; and as for my agent telling him that we made machines to cut behind the driving wheels last summer and could not make them work, the agent says he told Mr. H. that we could not make quite as nice a sheaf as our other way of raking off, which is quite a different story from what Mr. H. says. We wish him not to make so many changes in his statements. We made only one Machine last season to cut behind—he says Machines; and as for cutting, if our friend will ever make a Machine to equal it he will do well. All that was ever said in regard to its working the raking off in grain, I had six different men on to rake off, and all agreed that they could make the nicest sheaf with the cutting operation in front. My friend charged me with misrepresenting, but he can beat me far at that. He asks why I do not make my Machines to cut behind? I am ready to make all that are ordered, and insure them to cut as well as any other double driving wheel Machine.

Mr. H. talks about his Machine being so perfectly balanced, having no weight on the tongue at all. From my practical experience I think that any fool must know that a Machine EXACTLY balanced, standing on level ground, must tilt up cutting up hill. I don't want mine so well balanced as that, because we don't want to get off the Machine and walk up the hill to rake the grain off. We prefer riding on the Machine all the time to rake off. Now, farmers, which will suit you best, a Machine that will tilt up going up hill, or one you can stay on all the time? If the latter, you can get them at my shop; and further, a Machine that you sit in front of cutting apparatus, so if you are by accident thrown off, you are in danger of being cut up, as I know of two cases having happened on a Machine that you set behind the cutters. If thrown off of my Machine you are entirely out of danger. If the latter suits you best, you can get them at my shop.

Now, my friend Hoffheine,
Do not get excited at these few lines.
Some day we will have a mowing match,
In some tangled clover-patch,
And whoever can do the best mowing,
Will have all the chance for blowing.
When the mowing match we attend,
I expect to meet you as a friend.

J. H. SHIREMAN.

East Berlin, June 4, 1860. tf

More Light.

YOU may talk about your Gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, H. G. CARR has on hand as fine an assortment of CIGARS as ever was offered in this market—such as Yarrah, Principeos, Habanas, and Regalias. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of HOSIERY as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neck-ties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's Jewelry, and Perfumery, as any other establishment can show—all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Come one, come all, and give him a call.—Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Sauppe's bakery. [April 30, 1860.

To Consumptives

AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility*. For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*;) also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 429 Broadway, New York.

April 9, 1860. 3m

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

A LARGE lot of Crockery and Queensware for sale by NORBECK & MARTIN.

Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY receives money on deposit daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 5 per cent. Special deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits paid on demand with interest.

Interest on special deposits, when made for ten months and upwards, 4 per cent.; for 3 months and upwards, 3 per cent.; on transient deposits for 30 days and upwards, 2 per cent.; and on regular weekly deposits 5 per cent.

The popularity of this Institution with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed in part to the following reasons:

It offers a convenient, responsible and profitable depository to Farmers and Mechanics, to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents and all public Officers, to Attorneys-Trustees, Societies and Associations; incorporated or otherwise, to married or single Ladies, to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally; to Minors and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit with a return of Interest.

Depositors receive Books in which is entered their deposits, which books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. [Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SALE.—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nurseries," Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees; Grapevines; Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens, which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed JOHN BURKHOLDER, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERIES having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them, and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in greatly increasing our nurseries, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1860 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—cultivating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred thousand trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth.

GEORGE PETERS & CO.

☞The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees will please take the subject into consideration before I call personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Bendersville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can there see them. I will be in Gettysburg during Court weeks, so that persons wishing to purchase fruit can see me. The cultivation of good fruit of all kinds has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

April 9, 1860. 6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Bastress and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. Bastress, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS,
C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1860.

New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (the large brick Warehouse,) and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., and have constantly on hand LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS,
JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1860. 6m*

60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

FINE Black Frock Coats, cheap at PICKING'S.
BRAB and Brown Cassimere Frock Coats, very cheap, at PICKING'S.
SACK Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.
MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.
DUCK Coats, Linen, Sacks and Frocks, unreasonably cheap, at PICKING'S.
NO. 1 Black Cassimere Pants, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
FANCY Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.
COTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.
BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at PICKING'S.
MARSEILES and Nankanet Vests, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
SUSPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "oriul" cheap, at PICKING'S.
CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confounded cheap, at PICKING'S.
VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes, &c., most "dogged" cheap, at PICKING'S.
REVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., "all-fired" cheap, at PICKING'S.
GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, drivingly cheap, at Picking's.
GUM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for cheapness, at PICKING'S.

EVERYBODY will please call at PICKING'S, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.

New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the reading public that he has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aughinbaugh & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of

JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

☞Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B.

April 2, 1860. 3m

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs.—Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, fire board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.

March 26, 1860.

The North West

CORNER AHEAD!—J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering to the public at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all—among which is a splendid assortment of De Laines, Poil de Chevers, Barbadoes, Bersge, Lawns and Calicoes, of every grade, style and price. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Cloths and Cassimeres, black and fancy; a splendid stock of Vestings, Velvet, Satin and Marseilles—and in fact any and everything in the Dry Goods line.

Would you buy good Goods, pretty Goods, cheap Goods, and secure great bargains?—Then call at the cheap corner store of

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 16, 1860.

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of

JACOB REININGER,
Carlisle street.

May 7, 1860.

New Spring Goods.

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Spring de Laines,
Oriental Lustres.

Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliantes, Shepherd's Plaids, Crape de Espange, Tissue Barages, &c.

April 16, 1860.

An Invention

THAT is not a humbug, may be seen at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER—a Patent Washing Machine, about the utility of which there can be no mistake. It is undoubtedly the best Washing Machine that has ever been invented. It must speak for itself.—Township rights for sale on reasonable terms. Machines also for sale. Call and see it.

May 7, 1860.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TORTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

50,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

Everybody's Lawyer

AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS by FRANK CROSBY, *of the Philadelphia Bar*.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms fo Agreements of all kinds. Bills o Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1,25.

☞1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

The Family Doctor:

CONTAINING Simple Remedies, easily obtained, for the Cure of Disease in all forms. By Prof. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Maligunant Cholera, Smallpox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofola.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Women, of Child-birth, and of Menstruation; Whites, Barrenness, &c., &c., and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

☞1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860. 6m

Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, Flour, &c., at the large yellow Warehouse, west end of New Oxford.

☞Guano, Plaster, Salt, &c., and a large and well selected stock of Lumber and Coal constantly on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK. HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased th Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please, Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersbursburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

☞To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

☞This is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skilful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purposes for which it is prepared. S. SENSMAN,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. H. P. Jordan: UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceeding low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours,

H. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

TANEYTOWN, Md.

I have prescribed W. E. Shriner's "Balsamic Cough Syrup" in my practice for several years, and regard it as an excellent medicine in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections.

SAM'L SWOPE, M. D.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JEFFERSON, York co., Pa., July 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" for sale for the last five years, and it has given almost universal satisfaction.

It is one of the most popular Medicines in use in our neighborhood. Our sales, therefore, have been large, especially last winter, having sold at retail at least ten dozen bottles. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a good medicine. Yours, respectfully,

JASON SPANGLER.

PORTER'S SIDING, York co., May 17, 1859.

W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—Your Cough Syrup is becoming very popular here. I have been selling it for about two years, and it gives more general satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold. We use it in our family, and would not be without it on any account. For children, it certainly is an invaluable medicine. S. G. HILDEBRAND.

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Yours, truly, C. F. REELING.

Price, 37½ cts. per bottle, or 3 bottles for $1. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1859. 10m

Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and house furnishing goods at their Warehouse, on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

☞Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard at the same place.

Nov. 14, 1859. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

For Sale

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South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, Flour, &c., at the large yellow Warehouse, west end of New Oxford.

☞Guano, Plaster, Salt, &c., and a large and well selected stock of Lumber and Coal constantly on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK. HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased th Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please, Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersbursburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

☞To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

☞This is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skilful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purposes for which it is prepared. S. SENSMAN,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. H. P. Jordan: UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceeding low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours,

H. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

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South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

The World's

GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! AWARDED TO C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.—C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. [April 16, '60. 3m

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA *PECTORAL*,
is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diptheria,
and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of
Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

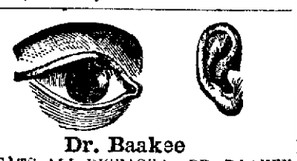
It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y



Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all